

U.S. monitoring Iraqi arms ship

LONDON (R) — The U.S. navy is closely monitoring an Iraqi freighter headed with arms in the Mediterranean, a British government source said Wednesday. "It is being very closely watched by the Americans," he said. A U.S. intelligence network reported Monday that warships accompanying the U.S. aircraft carrier *Kennedy* may stop and board an Iraqi freighter headed for Apia, via the Suez Canal. NBC News said the vessel was loaded with small arms and ammunition bought in Poland. The United States and Britain have ordered their warships to intercept and board any vessel trying to break a U.N. trade embargo against Iraq over as Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait. Britain has deployed a destroyer and two frigates in the Gulf with what the government says were orders allowing them to use force against sanctions-busting ships. "Any merchant marine captain who disobeyed an order to stop would get a nasty surprise," he said. But the source said: "There are no suspect ships around in the Gulf which demonstrates the effectiveness of the embargo so far."

Volume 15 Number 4469

AMMAN THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1990, MUHARRAM 25, 1411

Learn from Iraq, Italy tells Israel

ROME (R) — Italy told Israel Wednesday that it should show the same sort of imagination about solving the Palestinian problem as Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had done to end his dispute with Iran. "Israel must offer the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) a way out. One must show as much imagination as Iraq is displaying on the diplomatic front," Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis said after talks with his Israeli counterpart, David Levy. "Saddam Hussein's offer to Iran betrays his weakness at the same time as it shows his willingness to move forward. Israel must show the same flexibility," de Michelis said. De Michelis, current president of the European Community (EC) council of ministers, said Italy regarded the PLO's support for their Iraqi takeover of Kuwait as a serious mistake harmful to the interests of the Palestinian people. He said Italy would urge the PLO to take a more independent stand, but argued that the West had to understand why many Arabs and Palestinians had sympathy for an Iraqi leader they saw as the champion of their cause. "I told the Israeli minister that we must not hand Saddam Hussein cards that only serve to increase his influence in the Arab World and particularly that ways must be found of unblocking the Palestinian situation," he told a news conference.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومية مستقلة تنشر بالإنجليزية عن الحياة الأردنية والآسيوية

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

SPECIAL EDITION

In view of the situation in the Gulf region, the Jordan Times will publish a special edition on Friday for the third consecutive week.

Lawzi urges Iran to accept Iraqi offer

AMMAN (R) — The Jordanian Parliament urged Iraq Wednesday to accept Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's peace proposal. "We urge you and the Iranian people to welcome this initiative because by returning relations between the two states to normal you can confront the challenges facing the Arab and Muslim nation," Upper House Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi said in a cable to Iranian leader Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. In a separate cable to Saddam, Lawzi said: "We hope this plan will be the cornerstone in normalising the historic ties between the two countries which are facing evil and danger from potential foreign intervention."

Air-force plane crashes, pilot killed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Jordanian Air Force plane crashed and its pilot was killed on a routine training flight, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Wednesday. The agency, quoting an official of the Armed Forces, said the crash Tuesday was caused by a technical failure. It did not say where it took place. It identified the pilot as Hussein Abdul Salam Suleiman Al Khatab.

Stewardesses in Kuwait 'not raped'

LONDON (AP) — Two British stewardesses reported to have been raped by Iraqi soldiers in Kuwait told British diplomats they had not been attacked and were safe and well, the Foreign Office said Wednesday. It launched an investigation after Nawal Bel Hadj, a Tunisian stewardess for Kuwaiti Airlines, said she saw the two British stewardesses and three other foreign women brutally attacked in the hostel where they were staying in Kuwait City. British diplomats spoke to the stewardesses, who were not identified, and had informed their families here that they were not harmed, the Foreign Office said. "They told us they had not been raped or assaulted and that they are safe and well," said a Foreign Office spokesman.

Gadhafi calls for U.N. meeting

NICOSIA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has called for a Security Council meeting to discuss the buildup of foreign forces in the Gulf. The Libyan news agency JANA Wednesday quoted him as saying any foreign forces in the region not under the flag and command of the U.N. "are regarded as troops of colonial invasion and should be resisted."

Bangladesh to join Gulf forces

DHAKA (AP) — Bangladeshi troops will join multinational forces in Saudi Arabia, to defend the kingdom, officials said Wednesday. A Foreign Office official said the decision to send a token military contingent to Saudi Arabia was taken by President Hussein Mohammad Ershad after a meeting with Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Thani, a special envoy of Saudi King Fahd.

Egypt bars Iraqi ship from Suez

CAIRO (AP) — The Suez Canal Authority has refused passage of an Iraqi ship carrying food because it would not pay \$12,000 in transit fees, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Wednesday. An officer at the authority's Port Said office confirmed the "Zain Al Qaws" had been denied passage because it refused to pay its transit fees but would give no further details. MENA said that both the Iraqi ship and its agent in Port Said refused to pay the transit fees.

Saddam makes peace with Iran

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQI PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein Wednesday made peace with Iran, ending a bitter protracted conflict and freeing Iraq's one-million-strong army and Iran predicted a new era of "lasting and just peace."

In a dramatic offer, Saddam Hussein agreed to all Iranian conditions for a Gulf war peace treaty in a message he sent to Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

"Dear Brother — Rafsanjani... everything you wanted... has been realised," said the message carried by Iraqi media.

Saddam said he would start pulling troops out of Iran Friday, enabling him to consolidate Iraq's forces to "confront evildoers" — the Western and Arab armies building up in the Gulf in response to his takeover of Kuwait.

The offer was also seen as a way Baghdad could open a lifeline for vital commodities

through Iran as U.N. sanctions began to bite.

On the streets of Tehran, residents welcomed the news but without the spontaneous celebrations which erupted following Iran's acceptance of a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in July 1988.

"Everyone in the office is happy because in the past week there was a general fear of a renewed Iraqi attack," one engineer said.

Speaking on Tehran Radio, Foreign Ministry spokesman Morteza Saradi said:

"We are happy that Iraq finally accepted the principled views of the Islamic Republic of Iran... which will bring back lasting and just peace... to the two countries and the region."

Saddam's letter to Rafsanjani said Iraq was accepting Tehran's terms for a peace treaty:

"— A withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, in return for Friday.

— Acceptance of the 1975 Algiers treaty defining the border between the two countries.

Baghdad said it would free Iranian prisoners-of-war.

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted a National Security Council

spokesman as saying Iraqi diplomats were to deliver Saddam's letter in Tehran later Wednesday.

Reconciliation between Iran and Iraq would not only eliminate an adversary on Saddam's eastern border but also would free troops from Iraq-held Iranian territory at a time of military buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Iran has condemned Iraq's takeover of Kuwait but also denounced the regional deployment of Western forces led by the United States.

Tehran Radio quoted Parliament Speaker Mehdi Karroubi as saying Tuesday that a proposed visit by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz could be undertaken only after settlement of the dispute over the 1975 treaty.

In his message, Saddam did not specify the size of territory his troops will evacuate. Iran claims Iraq still holds 2,000 square kilometers, occupied in the final weeks of the Gulf war. But the United Nations says the area is half that size.

"Our withdrawal... will begin on Friday while the prisoner release also begins there. We will be the ones to take the initiative in this (prisoner release) respect," said Saddam's message to Rafsanjani.

He has been demanding full sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab waterway, which was divided between the two countries by the 1975 treaty. Shatt Al Arab, a confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, is Iraq's key outlet to the Gulf.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Iraq plans to repatriate a first batch of 2,000 Iranian prisoners of war Friday to start an exchange proposed as part of the peace initiative announced by Saddam.

ICRC spokeswoman Martin Haemmerli said Wednesday night the all-Swiss humanitarian agency has been asked by Iranian authorities to supervise the transfer. She said the ICRC

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. troops in Gulf total 60,000

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. military buildup in the Gulf region already totals nearly 60,000 ground troops, sailors and airmen, including about 25,000 in Saudi Arabia, Defense Department officials said Wednesday.

They said at least another 50,000 American marines and army airborne and infantry troops were being flown or shipped to Saudi Arabia in the coming days and weeks to help deter "any Iraqi attack" against that country.

The defense officials, who asked not to be identified, spoke as the 15,000-strong 101st Airborne Division left Fort Campbell, Kentucky, in long truck convoys Wednesday for Jacksonville, Florida.

From there, the helicopters assault troops will be shipped or flown to Saudi Arabia.

The Pentagon has refused officially to discuss troop totals in a U.S. buildup ordered by President George Bush that now has 150 air force fighters and ground-attack planes in Saudi Arabia and over 40 warships, including

(Continued on page 5)

Envoy briefs Regent on French position

AMMAN (J.T.) — A French presidential envoy Wednesday met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and briefed him on France's stand vis-a-vis the Gulf crisis.

Francois Poncet, who is on a tour of the Middle East, to relay French President Francois Mitterrand's policies, discussed with the Regent the latest developments in the region, and Prince Hassan briefed him on the Jordanian stand, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

While that would be fewer than the estimated 150,000 Iraqi troops occupying Kuwait next door to Saudi Arabia, defense analysts have noted that the United States now had overwhelming air power in the region.

President George Bush said Wednesday that freedom and the American way of life are at stake in the Gulf confrontation.

Defending his decision to send thousands of combat troops to secure control over oil fields, Bush denounced Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's "ruthless policies of war," and added, "We are striking a blow for the principle that might does not make right."

Bush made his comments in a speech at the U.S. Defense Department.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq-Iran move brings new factors into play on Gulf crisis chessboard

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The dramatic Iraqi announcement of Baghdad's acceptance of the key demands of Iran to settle their conflict and the speed with which Tehran welcomed the move have brought a totally new set of rules into play on the Middle East chessboard, and it could have a major bearing on the Iraqi-American confrontation over Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, according to political analysts and observers.

The Iraqi announcement that Baghdad was accepting the 1975 Algiers pact, which sets the Iranian-Iraqi border in the middle of the Shatt Al Arab waterway, was withdrawing Iraq's forces from Iranian territory captured in the last few days of the war in August 1988 and was ready to exchange prisoners of war, appeared to have surprised many in Jordan at a time when fears are running high of a military confrontation between Iraq and American-led foreign and Arab forces deployed in Saudi Arabia.

"Saddam has freed his one-million-strong army from its preoccupation with the Iranians, and this shifts the present situation in the Gulf in favour of Iraq," Dr. Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times. "Saddam Hussein has shown

the world that the Iraq-Iran dispute was a regional dispute, and it is now settled," he said. "It is a signal to the world that attention should now be focused on other regional disputes, including the Kuwaiti problem and the wider Palestinian problem."

Political science professor Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber described the Iraqi-Iranian rapprochement as an "unprecedented and dramatic turn in the course of events in the region."

The Iraqi announcement that Baghdad was accepting the 1975 Algiers pact, which sets the Iranian-Iraqi border in the middle of the Shatt Al Arab waterway, was withdrawing Iraq's forces from Iranian territory captured in the last few days of the war in August 1988 and was ready to exchange prisoners of war, appeared to have surprised many in Jordan at a time when fears are running high of a military confrontation between Iraq and American-led foreign and Arab forces deployed in Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Jawad Al Anani, a politico-economic analyst, said Iraq has set an example in line with its initiative which calls for an end to all problems of occupation in the Middle East, including the Kuwaiti crisis. "Saddam Hussein has shown

(Continued on page 5)

Iraqi adherence to the 1975 border pact," he said. "By announcing his acceptance of the Iranian demands, Saddam has conceded a partial setback but he has chosen the most opportune time to do that without raising much of a hue and cry among the Iraqi masses since his popularity is at its highest ever at this point in time."

At the same time, added Dr. Keilani, a former ambassador, the Iraqi leader "has ensured that the possibility of an Iranian stab in the back has been eliminated."

According to Dr. Keilani, the Iranian acceptance of the Iraqi gesture, after two years of stalled negotiations following their ceasefire in August 1988, has also removed fears of a "Turkish-Iranian-Israeli triangle" against Baghdad. "Israel has been sending out feelers to Iran for months now," he said.

Rami Khouri, a Jordanian journalist and political analyst, believes that the Iraqi move is a "major demonstration of real politic" which could have significant "political impact on the present Gulf crisis in the short term."

Furthermore, Khouri said, "it will have far-reaching

(Continued on page 5)

King meets Bush today

Combined agency dispatches

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein meets U.S. President George Bush Thursday for talks on the Gulf crisis and possibilities of a diplomatic solution to the problem.

The King, who arrived in Washington Wednesday accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and Deputy Prime Minister Marwan Al Qasem, was to meet with U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and spend the night in the U.S. capital before meeting Bush at the vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, Thursday.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said in Amman the King was working to "give peace and a dialogue a chance."

According to American television

reports, which could not be confirmed by Jordanian sources, the King, who visited Baghdad Monday for talks with Saddam Hussein before arranging the meeting with Bush, is carrying an Iraqi proposal aimed at averting war in the Gulf over Baghdad's takeover of Kuwait and the subsequent American-led foreign and Arab troop build-up in Saudi Arabia.

Before leaving for Washington Tuesday evening, the King received a message from Saddam, Jordan Television said. But the contents were not disclosed.

According to CBS news, which quoted Jordanian sources, the message stated Iraq's willingness to attend an international conference to discuss withdrawing Iraqi troops from Kuwait if Bush froze all further troop deployment in and around the Gulf.

Prior to his departure, the King contacted several Arab leaders,

(Continued on page 5)

Regent: King's mission crucial, Iraq-Iran peace an achievement

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Wednesday His Majesty King Hussein's current mission to the U.S. comes at a critical moment, for the situation in the Gulf and that Jordan was pursuing a diplomatic solution to the problem.

The Crown Prince, addressing a news conference held at Jordan Television and in a separate interview with ABC television, also said he could not divulge the contents of a proposal that the King was carrying with him to his meeting with the U.S. president Thursday.

The French envoy also met with Information Minister Ibrahim Izzeddin to discuss the crisis. The minister said King Hussein's current visit to the United States can be considered as an initiative towards resolving the Gulf crisis by peaceful means.

Envoy of Mitterrand also visited Syria, Egypt, Yemen and Turkey after meetings in Saudi Arabia and Tunisia Tuesday.

Political analysts said the French president, whose stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict and other regional issues has won him respect in Arab capitals, was

covered the latest developments

(Continued on page 5)

worked in the past," he added.

Prince Hassan reiterated Jordanian concern that the sanctions will severely harm" the Jordanian economy and he affirmed that Jordan will consult with the U.N. regarding the latitude it might have in imposing the sanctions.

He said that as a result of frozen Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets worldwide, Jordan is "starting to feel the pinch" and noted that the country was losing at least \$3 million daily because of "frozen Gulf banking transactions."

Prince Hassan said Jordan was in a unique position of being able to talk to both the United States and Iraq over the crisis and the King was working to "give peace and dialogue a chance."

"The (Iran-Iraq) Gulf war cost \$1 trillion to kill and maim over a million people. How many people will be killed and maimed by another Middle East war and how much will it cost?" he asked.

Asked whether King Hussein would ask Bush for aid, Prince Hassan replied:

"The discussion at the head of state level between the players directly involved is more over the political situation in region and how we can contain the possibility of conflict... not to talk about finance or assistance."

"Sanctions and embargos have not

Following are major questions and

(Continued on page 5)

Moscow warns of Gulf build-up

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet newspapers expressed growing concern over a build-up of forces in the Middle East Wednesday

Palestinians strike against U.S. troops on Arab land

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip stayed at home Wednesday in protest against the deployment of U.S. forces in the Middle East.

Palestinians planning to go to Saudi Arabia said they were barred from the kingdom, apparently in retaliation for opposing the Saudi alignment with the Americans in the Gulf crisis.

Transportation ground to a halt and stores in all West Bank and Gaza Strip cities and towns were shuttered for a strike called by the Muslim fundamentalist Hamas movement.

"We call for a general strike to protest the American crusader occupation of Muslims' land," a Hamas leaflet said of the U.S.-led Western military buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Hamas is one of two groups steering the 32-month-old uprising by Palestinians who have demonstrated in recent days against foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis and in support of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Pictures of Saddam appeared this week for the first time ever

throughout the occupied territories and in Nazareth. Hundreds of pro-Iraqi Palestinians have staged daily demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The depth of support for the state's most feared foe among the 700,000 Arabs in Israel and 1.75 million Palestinians in the occupied territories has surprised Israeli officials.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens said during a tour of the West Bank on Tuesday he was "disappointed" to discover so many Palestinians backed Iraq, whose president has threatened to use chemical weapons against Israel if it attacked any Arab state.

Hamas said it sent Saddam a message Wednesday urging him to close ranks with Muslim states and work for "liberating Palestine."

The group, an organ of the Muslim Brotherhood, was believed to have been financed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Palestinians said Saudi authorities prevented hundreds of them entering the kingdom. Many, employed as civil servants or teachers, were told their services

Yemen.

Between 1962 and 1967, Egyptian troops fought alongside Yemeni republican forces against Saudi-backed royalists. Reports persisted that Egypt used gas on the battlefield, although Cairo never admitted it.

The military sources said Egypt has set no limit on the size of its contribution to the joint Arab force. It will depend, they said, on the size of the Syrian and Moroccan contingents and on Saudi requirements.

Advance units of the Syrian contingent arrived in Saudi Arabia Tuesday.

A contingent of Moroccan soldiers has been dispatched to Saudi Arabia, authorised sources said in Rabat.

The 1,200-man force arrived in Riyadh on Sunday to perform a "symbolic" defensive role with U.S., British, Egyptian, Saudi and other troops already there, the sources said.

No other details were disclosed. Saudi radio monitored in Rabat late Tuesday confirmed the account.

Egypt delays dispatch of troops

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt postponed with no explanation a scheduled departure at dawn Wednesday of a new batch of elite combat troops to Saudi Arabia.

The government's press office, which had invited the press to cover the departure of the Egyptian soldiers, informed the AP that their leaving had been postponed until further notice.

It was not immediately known why the scheduled departure had been postponed or until when.

An unspecified number of troops had been scheduled to depart from a military airport near Cairo. The soldiers were expected to bear few offensive arms but carry one essential defensive item — gas masks.

About 3,000 Egyptian soldiers flew to Saudi Arabia at the weekend, military sources said, part of a joint Arab force agreed by 12 Arab states at a summit in Cairo last Friday.

Wednesday's departures were to have been the first of up to 2,000 reinforcements the sources said are to join the Egyptian force

dispatched to face concentrations of Iraqi troops at the Saudi frontier. They said the numbers could increase.

Officially, the government has given no specifics on the Egyptian task force. But the military sources said it includes commandos, paratroopers, chemical-warfare specialists and infantrymen.

Contributors to the joint Arab force are Egypt, Syria and Morocco. Pakistan also promised to send troops.

The military sources said Egyptian soldiers in Saudi Arabia, like their comrades in the U.S.-led multinational force, are equipped with gas masks. The precaution is in anticipation of possible Iraqi use of poison gas in the event of combat, they said.

The sources would not say, however, whether the Egyptian contingent is equipped with chemical weapons.

Egypt's arsenal is known to have included poison gas for about three decades, and Egypt was reported to have used that weapon in the early 1960s in

\$5.5 million ransom paid for ICRC hostages

BEIRUT (AP) — A ransom of \$2.5 million has been paid to gain the release of two Swiss hostages of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Beirut newspaper said Wednesday.

The conservative Al Anwar daily did not say who paid the ransom for freeing Emanuel Christen and Elio Erriquez.

It quoted sources in South Lebanon's port city of Sidon, where the two were kidnapped in October, as saying Erriquez's freedom was delayed for several hours because of the kidnappers' demand to raise the ransom.

"The kidnappers insisted on collecting the full amount and that the share of third party which worked as a mediator be added to the previous amount," the source said without further elaboration.

The paper said the ransom increase caused panic, which upset the release operation of Erriquez.

Bush said to have okayed 'secret arms' for Egypt

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President George Bush has secretly approved the transfer of more than \$1 billion worth of advanced F-16 fighter jets and antitank missiles to Egypt in the first case of what could be a new round of arms exports to the Middle East, the Washington Post said Wednesday.

The Egyptian arms transfer, which requires congressional approval and funding, would add to Cairo's arsenal at least 40 F-16s and associated weaponry, including dozens of Maverick air-to-surface missiles and cluster bombs, the Post said.

The report quoted administration officials as saying the White House was also considering stepping up arms sales to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco and Turkey. Each of these has assisted in the U.N.-ordered trade ban aimed at forcing Iraq to withdraw the troops that seized Kuwait Aug. 2.

The report, citing military officials, said the administration was considering sales of Stinger missiles to Oman and the United

Arab Emirates. One official was quoted as saying King Hassan of Morocco was seeking F-16s like those sent to Egypt but lacked funds to buy them.

The White House had no immediate comment on the report.

Bush and Secretary of State James Baker had said the administration plans to waive a congressional limit of 60 F-15 aircraft that may be held by Saudi Arabia, allowing at least 12 new fighters to be deployed under Saudi control to defend against any air attack.

The sales and transfers would be aimed partly at bolstering the military forces of nations supporting or participating in the multinational Arab defense force now being assembled on Saudi oil, several officials were quoted as saying.

"Another aim is to help some of Iraq's neighbors defend against future aggression," the Post said. "The defense bureaucracy wants to sprinkle arms throughout the region," a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying.

"Collective efforts are especially important in this situation," TASS quoted the two as saying. "The international community should fully use the United Nations mechanism and the potential of the Security Council."

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

19:25 Maghreb

20:40 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Tel.: 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel.: 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel.: 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel.: 637440

De La Salle Church Tel.: 661757

Terratonic Church Tel.: 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel.: 623541

Anglican Church Tel.: 625383, Tel.: 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel.: 771351

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel.: 775261

St. Ephraim Church Tel.: 771751

Amman International Church Tel.: 827981, 685326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel.: 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel.: 615817 and 654932

PROGRAMME TWO

17:45 Mollerstein

18:18 Des Chiffres et de lettres

18:30 La Chanson sur chansons

18:39 News in French

21:18 News in French

21:45 Various

22:00 News in Arabic

22:20 Different world

22:38 The Return of Sherlock Holmes

22:45 News in English

Feature film: "Lost in London"

PRAYER TIMES

04:51 Fajr

05:55 (Safrico) Dhuhr

12:45 Dhuhr

16:15 'Asr

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

erate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Mis./max. temp.

Amman 15 / 22

Aqaba 24 / 32

Desert Valley 17 / 36

Jordan Valley 22 / 37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 34 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Khalil Abdal Order 795392

Dr. Ahmad Al Naqash 633934

Firas pharmacy 661912

Ferdous pharmacy 778336

Al Asmaa pharmacy 637053

Al Naseef pharmacy 623672

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yasoub pharmacy 644945

Sumeetai pharmacy 637660

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Slight rise in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly mod-

U.S. wants U.N. flag for warships in Gulf

Turkey bars ships with Iraqi cargo

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has stopped ships unloading food for Iraq and is holding in one port 12,500 tonnes of cargo destined for Baghdad, an official at the southern Turkish port of Mersin said Wednesday.

"There are only three ships at the port, two of them carrying a total of 3,200 tonnes of refrigerated meat for Iraq. We are not allowing them to unload and expect them to leave soon," Deputy Port Manager Hasan Karakus told Reuters.

He told Reuters the ships were 7,563-tonne Moroccan freighter Ifni and the Danish 1,398-tonne Ice Flower.

The Ifni had unloaded 2,597 tonnes of its 4,304-tonne meat cargo when Turkey implemented U.N. sanctions against Iraq on Aug. 6 for its takeover of Kuwait.

Since sanctions went into effect, a total of 12,500 tonnes of various commodities for Iraq had been unloaded but were now at Mersin, Karakus said.

"We do not know what will happen to them," he said. Nine thousand tonnes of the blocked cargo was in containers and the rest was durable goods in the open, he added.

Ankara has said it will strictly observe sanctions and Karakus said: "If a vessel declares cargo

destined for Iraq, we don't even let it dock."

He said a third ship, the 12,095-tonne Mexican-flag Nauti Mexico, which brought electrical supplies for Turkey with an Iraq-bound cargo, was allowed to unload Turkish shipments only.

Before the embargo, many of Iraq's imported goods landed at Mersin or the smaller Turkish port of Iskenderun and were taken to Iraq by convoys of Turkish trucks.

Mersin normally handles from 60,000 to 100,000 tonnes of cargo a month for Iraq, transshipping it into convoys for the journey south. Cargo included an annual 75,000 tonnes of meat, Karakus said.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was asked his people to eat less and told them stockpiles were enough to defeat the sanctions.

European commodity traders say Iraq probably got enough stocks of certain basic supplies to hold out for several months. U.S. President George Bush has said food should be included in the ban on trade with Iraq, most of whose crude oil exports have been stopped by the sanctions.

Turkey earlier shut twin pipelines across its territory which carry more than half Iraq's oil exports.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwait is a 'southern Iraqi city'

NICOSIA (AP) — The Iraqi governments is now calling Kuwait City one of the "cities of southern Iraq" after Baghdad announced Kuwait's merger with Iraq. Baghdad at first installed a "provisional government of free Kuwait," which in turned declared a "republic" just 24 hours before Aug. 8 merger. Under the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, it was known as the State of Kuwait and bridled at being called an "emirate," because in Arabic that term connotes a tiny sheikdom or fiefdom. Iraqi spokesmen are now referring to "Kuwait, Al Jahra, and other cities of southern Iraq." Al Jahra is one of the municipalities that made up the State of Kuwait.

Shots fired near Iraq embassy in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Shots were fired Tuesday from a small boat on Bahrain's northeast coast where several embassies, including the Iraqi and Kuwaiti diplomatic missions, are sited, people who heard the gunfire said Wednesday. Diplomats said the shots had been fired in anger and that the Iraqi embassy was the target. There was no immediate official comment from Bahrain's Interior Ministry or from the embassy. Bahrainis in the nearby marina club heard the shots at around 7:45 p.m. (1645 GMT).

Network Mideast coverage boosts ratings

NEW YORK (AP) — The newscasts' coverage of the Middle East crisis last week boosted ratings for their evening newscasts by 19 per cent and gave them a larger average audience than prime-time entertainment shows. The increase was due to public interest in the news from the Middle East and U.S. military movements there, said NBC research Vice President Preston Beckman Tuesday. CBS, NBC and ABC evening newscasts collectively averaged a 28.8 rating and a 60 per cent share of the audience last week, compared with a 28.1 rating and 53 share for prime time programmes, Nielsen Audience Estimates showed. ABC's front-running "World News Tonight" averaged a 10.6 rating. "The CBS Evening News," whose anchor, Dan Rather, has been in the Middle East since Iraq's Aug. 2 take-over of Kuwait, averaged a 9.3. "NBC Nightly News" ran third an 8.9 average. Each ratings point represents 921,000 homes

Egyptian embassy denies improper treatment of Egyptian expatriates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Egyptian embassy in Amman Wednesday denied an Egyptian press report including allegations of improper treatment of Egyptian expatriates by the Jordanian border authorities.

"A report about alleged mistreatment by the Jordanian authorities of Egyptian nationals at the crossing points, while on their way from Kuwait and Iraq, as published in the Egyptian newspaper Al Wafd is totally groundless," said Charge d'Affaires here Ramzi Allam.

Allam said that Egyptian embassy officials accompanied by teams of officials from the Egyptian Interior Ministry are stationed at the crossing points to help process the entry into Jordanian territory of Egyptian ex-

patriates; they are working in close cooperation with the Jordanian authorities in these matters.

"These Egyptian officials have been reporting full cooperation with the Jordanian side which has been according the best treatment to the Egyptians upon their crossing into Jordan," Allam said.

Allam voiced deep appreciation to the Jordanian Interior Ministry and the Public Security Department for their full cooperation with the Egyptian side in dealing with matters related to the returning Egyptian expatriates.

He also appealed to the Egyptian press to be more accurate in reporting news about the expatriates to help maintain strong

Egyptian-Jordanian ties.

Coinciding with the statement, the Public Security Department (PSD) circulated strict instructions to all border police stations to double their efforts in the course of providing facilities and services for all the travellers going in or out of Jordan.

"It is the duty of all policemen and police women under any circumstances to remain polite to foreigners and Jordanian citizens at all crossing points and border centres in order to reflect the best image about Jordan's hospitality," the circular said.

It appealed to all commanders of police stations at the border to see to it that the standing instructions are respected and honoured.

Arrangements made for training in first aid and use of light arms

AMMAN (J.T.) — In implementation of Royal directives, provincial governors have been holding meetings and making arrangements for the start of civil defence training in all districts and assigning centres for giving training in first aid and the use of light arms.

In Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, who chaired a meeting of local governors within the Greater Amman region said that the capital and its suburbs would be divided into 20 different zones, each of which to be supplied with teams of civil defence staff to provide training and to supply the necessary equipment.

The meeting followed Tuesday's announcement that special committees would take charge of coordinating civil defence operations which will involve creating special training centres at several schools in the capital, distribution of civil defence leaflets to school children and giving first aid instructions to volunteers.

In Salt the Professional Union announced that it had started registering volunteers to go to Iraq and fight alongside the Iraqi forces. Special meetings have been held at the Salt Cultural Club to discuss the arrangements for civil defence and to review developments in the Gulf.

The club announced that if was organising a march on Friday to express solidarity with Iraq and to condemn the American forces

present in Arab countries.

The club announced a "white march" by car to start from the southern town of Maan and to head for the Jordanian-Saudi Arabian border where the protesters, all donning white robes, will demand to be allowed to perform the lesser pilgrimage in Mecca.

The club's statement said that not less than 100,000 Muslims were asked to join the march to Mecca where they would hold a sit-in at the Holy Kaaba until all American troops have been forced to leave the Holy Land.

The protesters will all chant religious slogans and will refrain from uttering any slogans against any country or in support of another," the statement said.

The club gave tel. number 555954 for who-ever was interested to join the procession so that arrangements could be made for the trip and a date can be fixed.

Meetings have also been going on in Irbid, South Shuneh, Madaba, Karak, Tafleah and Zarqa to make arrangements for protest marches of to discuss civil defence training.

The Jordanian Pharmacist Association (JPA) announced the formation of a committee to organise the registration of volunteers "to fight the Americans."

A statement said that the association had prepared a list of American drugs to be banned in

Jordan. The list will be distributed to all drug stores.

In Zarqa it was announced Wednesday that intensive training of civilians in the use of light arms would start Saturday at a number of training centres.

The announcement followed a meeting chaired by Governor Mohammad Shobaki, during which civil defence work and the role of the people's army were discussed. Shobaki urged various municipalities to create proper public shelters for the civilians in their respective regions.

In Karak a protest march was organised Wednesday by Muta University students and the Karak Community College.

Egyptian nations living in the southern regions took part in the protest march which was in expression of solidarity with Iraq. The marchers raised portraits of His Majesty King Hussein and the Iraqi president and chanted anti-American slogans.

For the second consecutive day Egyptian nationals in the Zarqa Governorate Wednesday marched in the streets of Zarqa city expressing condemnation of the presence of foreign troops in Arabia and voicing support for Iraq. The marchers, carrying posters and portraits of His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, denounced foreign intervention as an attempt to impose foreign domination on Arab lands.

Crown Prince, Indian minister review Middle East, Gulf issues

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Indian Minister of Energy and Civil Aviation Arif Mohammad Khan was received here Wednesday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with whom he reviewed recent developments in the Middle East and the Gulf regions.

Prince Hassan explained Jordan's position vis-a-vis the present situation in the Gulf and called for a peaceful settlement. He also warned against continued presence of foreign military forces on Arab or Islamic lands.

The Indian minister expressed his country's appreciation of Jordan for the facilities offered to the Indian expatriates returning home from Kuwait via Jordan.

There are at least 17,000 Indian nationals working in Kuwait and planning to return to India via Jordan, the minister said.

The Regent promised that Jordan would do all it can to arrange for the reception of Indian expatriates and for their safe return home.

Khan met Tuesday with the Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masaadeh to discuss facilities for the Indian expatriates arriving in Jordan from Kuwait.

He later held talks with Minister of Transport and Communications Nabil Abul Huda to discuss bilateral cooperation.

Doctors, pharmacists to ensure medical services

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Doctors Federation (ADF) will hold an emergency meeting in Tunis Sunday to discuss the dangerous situation in the Arab World brought about by the presence of American and other foreign troops in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region.

ADF Secretary-General, Hasan Khreis, said that the federation's secretariat would demand the formation of medical teams to help the wounded Iraqis in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

Khreis said that the secretariat would call for the immediate withdrawal of American forces from Arab land and for settling Arab problems by the Arab countries themselves.

The federation groups doctors' unions in Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Bahrain.

CLARIFICATION

In the story, 'Rush for U.S. dollars, withdrawals continues,' which appeared in the Jordan Times issue of Aug. 15, 1990, a senior official was quoted as saying that "banks are under no obligation to sell foreign exchange... except upon availability. Otherwise they could have them (customers) cheques or transfer their foreign currency deposits..." The statement should have made clear that banks are under no obligation to give clients hard currency banknotes. Banks are obliged to give foreign exchange transfers and cheques in accordance with Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) regulations.

Italy wants U.N. envoy

(Continued from page 1)
possibility of leaving those countries freely."

Italy has relaxed restrictions imposed immediately after its take-over of Kuwait to allow thousands of Arabs, Asians, Africans, Latin Americans and East Europeans to leave.

But most West Europeans and Americans have remained stranded in Iraq and Kuwait despite pledges by Baghdad that all foreigners are safe and free to leave.

Italy said Monday that as of Aug. 7 there were 3,657 EC citizens in Kuwait and 2,243 in Iraq. Most were British, French or West German.

An estimated 3,000 Americans were still in Kuwait and Iraq.

Foreigners escaping Kuwait and Baghdad flooded through the desert to Jordan Wednesday—but some died in the 50 degrees Centigrade (120 Fahrenheit) heat.

Officials said 4,000 people arrived in Jordan in 12 hours. They included 2,000 Egyptians, 360 Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese,

Pakistanis, Indians, Filipinos, Yemenis and Tunisians.

Iraq has relaxed restrictions imposed immediately after its take-over of Kuwait to allow thousands of Arabs, Asians, Africans, Latin Americans and East Europeans to leave.

But most West Europeans and Americans have remained stranded in Iraq and Kuwait despite pledges by Baghdad that all foreigners are safe and free to leave.

Italy said Monday that as of Aug. 7 there were 3,657 EC citizens in Kuwait and 2,243 in Iraq. Most were British, French or West German.

An estimated 3,000 Americans were still in Kuwait and Iraq.

Foreigners escaping Kuwait and Baghdad flooded through the desert to Jordan Wednesday—but some died in the 50 degrees Centigrade (120 Fahrenheit) heat.

Officials said 4,000 people arrived in Jordan in 12 hours. They included 2,000 Egyptians, 360 Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese,

Chinese minister voices his country's opposition to foreign troops in Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lang Qing Wednesday voiced his country's opposition to the presence of foreign troops in the Middle East and the use of military power to settle conflicts and disputes.

Speaking at a meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with whom he reviewed recent developments in the Middle East and the Gulf regions.

Prince Hassan explained Jordan's position vis-a-vis the present situation in the Gulf and called for a peaceful settlement.

The Regent also voiced Jordan's opposition to the presence of foreign troops and said that Arab diplomacy should be given a chance to deal with the Gulf crisis.

In reviewing with the Chinese official the latest developments, Prince Hassan stressed Jordan's readiness to work towards a

peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and to all other conflicts which have been plaguing the Middle East on the basis of total and comprehensive solutions, taking into consideration all parties in interest at various political and economic levels.

Li said that the Chinese leadership highly appreciates Jordan's role in trying to reach a political settlement to the Gulf crisis.

Before meeting the Regent, Li had signed an economic cooperation agreement with Jordan, pledging to provide a \$10 million loan for the Kingdom to help it finance part of its development schemes.

The \$10 million loan, payable over the next five years, will be spent on projects on which bilateral agreement is yet to be

reached, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra said that the loan, to be paid in equal instalments, will be provided as a loan by China.

Li had a meeting earlier this week with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, the Ministry's secretary-general, to discuss trade and economic relations and to review means of increasing the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries.

A ministry statement said later that Jordan's potash exports, which this year are expected to reach 500,000 tonnes in 1991.

The agreements were signed at the Ministry of Planning by its Secretary-General Sufwan Touqan and Li in the presence of Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Zhang De Liang and other officials.

Last Saturday Li attended a

ceremony for the inauguration of the sports city which cost around \$10 million, with half of the cost provided as a loan by China.

Li had a meeting earlier this week with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, the Ministry's secretary-general, to discuss trade and economic relations and to review means of increasing the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries.

A ministry statement said later that Jordan's potash exports, which this year are expected to reach 500,000 tonnes in 1991.

The agreements were signed at the Ministry of Planning by its Secretary-General Sufwan Touqan and Li in the presence of Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Zhang De Liang and other officials.

Last Saturday Li attended a

Yemenis are stranded in Amman as Saudi Arabia closes border to them

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of 400

Yemenis who arrived in Amman after midnight Tuesday on their own were found stationed in various mosques throughout the city, anxious to go back home.

They told us that Saudi Arabia was closing the border and air space to us.

According to Yemenia (the Yemen national airline), there are flights every Wednesday to Sanaa. Neither the Yemeni embassy nor the Saudi Arabian embassy here were able to comment on the situation.

"We will have to go by sea

and the embassy will send our cars later," said one Yemeni in the group.

There are many people on

the Iraqi border, mostly

Arabs, waiting to leave either

by bus or car. Another 20,000

Yemenis have remained in

Iraq waiting for arrangements

for their travel, the group said.

Meanwhile, panic swept

over Indian citizens in Bagh

dad Wednesday as reports focused on a group of Egyptians who took over two of the four buses ordered by the Indian embassy in Jordan to transport their people from Baghdad to Amman.

The report said that four buses from the Al Haramain Agency, left the station early Wednesday heading towards the Indian embassy. Rather than reporting to the embassy, the buses went straight to Bagdad station.

Officials nevertheless have reassured the public that no Indian citizens from Bagdad, that were meant to leave for Jordan, are left behind. "The embassy ordered three more buses after discovering that the other two were missing.

Already, a group of 370 Indians waiting in Jordan for a special Air India flight heading for Bombay left Wednesday evening, officials said.

exaggerated and explained that when the four buses were leaving the premises and heading for the Indian embassy, "two of the buses got lost on the way." So far the official knows the two buses are still missing. "We are not even sure how they were taken."

Officials nevertheless have reassured the public that no Indian citizens from Bagdad, that were meant to leave for Jordan, are left behind. "The embassy ordered three more buses after discovering that the other two were missing.

Already, a group of 370 Indians waiting in Jordan for a special Air India flight heading for Bombay left Wednesday evening, officials said.

Hittin refugee camp holds rally of support for Iraq

By Ali Masarweh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Anti-western slogans and placards dominated the scene at a rally held in support of Iraq in the yard of Ain Ghazal Secondary School at the Hittin refugee camp near the town of Ruseifeh Wednesday afternoon.

Several hundred people took part in the rally, chanting anti-western slogans. The governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and other Arab states were also harshly criticised at the rally, which was jointly organised by the Hittin Youth Organisation and the town of Ruseifeh.

Several Jordanian public figures took part in the rally, urging Arabs to unite and counter the latest threats by

the U.S. and western countries to the Arab nation.

Mohammad Al Haj, member of the Muslim Brotherhood faction in the Lower House of Parliament, urged Muslims "to rise against the foreign invaders and liberate the holy shrines in Saudi Arabia."

Al Haj called on Muslims to put a stop to "U.S.-sponsored fascism" in the Arab World.

The results of the Sykes-Picot agreement has to be discarded once and for all," he urged, referring to the 1916 agreement between France and Britain which divided Greater Syria into today's entities of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon.

The other speakers were Mashhour Hadithi, a retired

army general, Mousa Ali Al-Assad, the mayor of Ruseifeh, Mohammad Dawudien, a prominent Jordanian journalist and Dr. Nader Tamimi of the Jordanian faction of the Islamic Jihad.

The speakers urged Arab leaders to take a united stand in dealing with problems faced by the Arab Nation. They further expressed support and sympathy for Iraq in the cur-

rent Gulf crisis.

"Arab pride and honour is at stake," a participant of the rally told the Jordan Times.

"We have to achieve unity at all costs; then we will be able to solve our (political) goals, namely the liberation of Palestine," he added.

Similar rallies and marches in support of Iraq were organised throughout the Kingdom during the past few days.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED
Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Iraq move vs. Iran: Bold and positive

SADDAM Hussein has taken another bold step. This time it was to close the long chapter of Iraq's historical conflict with Iran over the issue of borders and territorial and water rights of the two neighbouring countries.

For us, the Iraqi president's move has to be seen, first and foremost, in its historical context and dimensions — in its meaning to future generations and the whole region. Once and for all, we hope, the curtain will be drawn on an Arab-Persian conflict, that has cost both sides dearly, and opened the way for unacceptable foreign intervention in the region's affairs and security.

For others, President Hussein's initiative towards Iran will most probably be seen or portrayed as a tactical move to strengthen the Iraqi position in today's Gulf crisis.

The West, fed by the U.S., will not care much for two neighbouring countries making peace between them, even over a conflict that lasted for generations. Experience shows that the West will also guard against such a dramatically positive step and may even try to sabotage it.

The U.S.-led West will not view the development as a necessary and crucial step towards lasting regional stability in the Middle East. Not now nor at any other time in the future, where its interests are not served best and accommodated first, will an imperialist or colonial mentality accept the right of choice and independence for any people or country on earth.

This is why perhaps the world has not come any closer towards global peace and imminent solutions to over 40 ongoing regional conflicts.

This is the sort of mentality that Iraq yesterday chose to fight — at the huge cost which the Iraqis had to pay in their eight-year war with Iran.

People in the West may not readily understand, and the decision makers there may not want to understand the underlying reasons and implications of the Iraqi move, except perhaps in that the Iraqi president is trying to free more soldiers to fight Western navies and forces in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia. This is their business.

Our concern in this part of the world remains that there will be no true world peace if such mentality persists. There will be no international legitimacy and security.

The U.N. secretary-general last night hailed the Iraqi move and Iran's positive response to it. Is not there something to learn and build on from his reaction? Can it be said or believed that Saddam Hussein is only interested in war and hegemony, when he has shown so much magnanimity and flexibility in dealing with his hitherto enemy, the Iranians? Can his withdrawal from Iran not be extended to Kuwait, if the others were willing to make just and lasting peace, based on mutual respect and interests, with his country?

These are just some of the questions that people in the West should think about and try to answer. Saddam Hussein does take bold actions and can go overboard in taking some of them. Especially so when he or his country are provoked, threatened or humiliated. But it cannot be presumed that he would opt for public relations if the choice was between perishing and living in freedom and dignity.

His move towards Iran is but a solid indication that if Iraq were not under immediate threat from foreign powers, Saddam would be ready and prepared for a give-and-take relationship with everybody.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

KING HUSSEIN'S visit to the United States at this crucial moment could mark the beginning of a fruitful dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Arab World to avert an explosion and destruction, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. Against a background of an explosive situation in view of the massing of troops and the naval forces in the Gulf, the King is entrusted with a difficult mission which, if successful, could save the world from a catastrophe and regain for the Arabs their solidarity once again, the paper noted. It said that before the emergence of the crisis, the King was active in his contacts with Arab capitals, trying to settle the dispute by peaceful means, and now after the serious developments, he will try wholeheartedly to defuse tension and will do all in his power to protect Arab interests. For this reason Arab masses follow with hope the King's endeavours and hope that his talks with the U.S. administration will put an end to the conflict, the paper said. The warships, the guns and the tanks and warplanes can by no means bring friendship among nations of the world, but can only cause devastation and loss for various parties, said the paper. Motivated by these conceptions and driven by keenness to safeguard national interests, the King is making a last ditch attempt to bring peace.

A columnist in Al Ra'i on Wednesday pays tribute to the Civil Defence Department's efforts in training the public on rescue operations and first aid. It is indeed gratifying to hear the civil defence director announce that more than 50,000 Jordanians have received such training over the past five years, and that endeavours were continuing to help people protect themselves in times of war, says Nazih. But, he adds, the public shelters in Amman are in bad shape and are in need of cleaning and general maintenance following years of neglect if the public is to make use of them when the moment comes. These shelters are full of filth and dirt, and wastewater which require immediate attention, and a general campaign in which volunteers can participate is most needed at the moment, the writer notes. What is more, the writer adds, shelters are badly needed in residential areas where building licences had not stipulated the construction of shelters and where the local residents are left without any protection.

Japan's Mideast policy wrangle shows hurdles to world leadership

By Linda Sieg
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan's struggle to craft a decisive policy on the Middle East crisis is revealing all too clearly the obstacles the economic superpower faces to taking a leadership role in world diplomacy, political analysts say.

"When the crunch comes, Japan is on the sidelines," said Robert Orr, a political scientist and director of the Stanford Japan Centre, a language study institution set up by U.S. and Canadian universities.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"And there are a lot of Japanese in the government who are very satisfied with that."

On Monday, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu postponed a trip to the Middle East just two days before he was scheduled to leave.

Government officials said they needed more time to put together a policy package on how Japan could contribute to resolving the region's crisis.

Kaifu, who since becoming prime minister a year ago has bolstered his popularity by fashioning a high foreign policy profile, to compensate for a weak domestic power base, was keen to go, analysts said.

But "officials' worries that pushing ahead with the trip without a concrete policy would be a serious mistake forced Kaifu to give way," they said.

Japan has joined the United States and other Western countries in imposing economic sanctions against Iraq following its August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

But politicians, bureaucrats and experts are divided on Tokyo's future role in the region as tension rises.

The difficulties leaders and officials face in defining that role are undermining confidence that Japan can take a significant initiative in non-economic diplomacy, especially if that means military involvement of some sort, the analysts said.

There are lots of things Japan can and should do, but to carry them out, Japan should overcome some psychological and domestic constraints," said Seizaburo Sato, a political science professor at the University of Tokyo.

Among those constraints, Sato said, is a belief among many Japanese that Tokyo should still let Washington lead the way on the world stage if leadership in-

volves any military action or support for such action.

Many Japanese are still suffering from the traumatic experiences of World War II. They are still living in an age where the U.S. was predominantly powerful and they prefer that situation continue," he said.

"But the situation has already changed and... Japan should take much bigger responsibility."

More specifically, the government's interpretation of a constitutional ban on the use of military force to solve international disputes bars Japan from joining a multinational military force, Sato said.

"If the government were brave enough to change the traditional interpretation... they could send troops to the Middle East," he said.

"But that is very unlikely under Kaifu."

Japan's difficulties in coming up with a Middle East policy have also laid bare Kaifu's weak domestic political base.

"It does quite expose his greatest weakness; namely, that he is a puppet politician," said Jesper Koli, economist at S.G. Warburg (securities) Japan Inc.

Kaifu became prime minister in August 9, 1989 after stock and sex scandals toppled two of his predecessors and sidetracked the aspirations for premiership of more powerful members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

"This just shows he's not very strong," Orr said. "When it comes to a crisis, with the weak leadership in the cabinet, the bureaucracy takes control... and they are inherently conservative."

Japan, under pressure from Washington to take action, is working on a financial aid package for the Middle East, officials said.

The difficulties leaders and officials face in defining that role are undermining confidence that Japan can take a significant initiative in non-economic diplomacy, especially if that means military involvement of some sort, the analysts said.

He's a guy who when he's had his druthers (choice) has always taken foreign policy jobs," political expert Stephen Hess says of the man who has been ambassador to the United Nations, envoy to China and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He has a firmer sense of what he wants to do in foreign policy," added Hess, a former aide to President Richard Nixon and now at the Brookings Institution Public Policy Group.

Bush's methodical response to Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and his marshalling of an unparalleled international consensus that includes the Soviet Union, China, Syria and Iran has won almost unanimous support at home.

Bush has been on the phone daily, cajoling world leaders to isolate Iraq economically and confront it militarily. He persuaded Saudi King Fahd to drop his long-standing policy against public identification with the West and allow American military forces into Saudi Arabia.



Bush confident on Gulf crisis, uncertain at home

By Michael Gelb
Reuter

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine

U.S. President George Bush's confident handling of the Gulf crisis contrasts sharply with his halting approach to domestic matters but still leaves questions about his long-range policy vision.

"He's a guy who when he's had his druthers (choice) has always taken foreign policy jobs," political expert Stephen Hess says of the man who has been ambassador to the United Nations, envoy to China and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He has a firmer sense of what he wants to do in foreign policy," added Hess, a former aide to President Richard Nixon and now at the Brookings Institution Public Policy Group.

Bush's methodical response to Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and his marshalling of an unparalleled international consensus that includes the Soviet Union, China, Syria and Iran has won almost unanimous support at home.

Bush has been on the phone daily, cajoling world leaders to isolate Iraq economically and confront it militarily. He persuaded Saudi King Fahd to drop his long-standing policy against public identification with the West and allow American military forces into Saudi Arabia.

Bush kept lines open to Jordan but he blunly warned on Tuesday that future U.S. aid depends on Jordan's cooperation against Iraq. He said the U.S. navy will block the port at Aqaba if needed to cut supply lines to Iraq.

He has demonstrated anew his willingness to put American military muscle behind his words.

Previously, Bush has invaded Panama to oust strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega, sent U.S. fighter planes aloft to fight a coup against Philippine President Corazon Aquino, ordered troops to rescue Americans held in an El Salvador hotel and sent the marines to evacuate Americans from Liberia.

It sometimes seems as if a

different man runs U.S. domestic policies compared to foreign policy.

At home, Bush has simply failed to establish priorities. Although he grudgingly abandoned his popular "no new taxes" campaign pledge, Bush has generally been reluctant to stake his popularity on domestic issues.

Perhaps his most forthright domestic stand has been opposition to flag burning.

He said in January 1989 that reduction of the federal budget deficit was his top domestic priority. But after 19 months in the White House, Bush has yet to provide a comprehensive plan for closing the budget gap. Instead, he argued at a Tuesday news conference, it was Congress's job to enact a budget.

Bush's ability to shape domestic policies hampered by Congress, which is controlled by opposition Democrats. But even in foreign policy there remain questions about his ability to take a long-range view.

Although he has responded adeptly to the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact and democratic reforms in Moscow and its former East Bloc allies, he has not clearly articulated his vision for America's world role when he leaves office.

He has changed nuclear arms strategy and conventional arms negotiating postures at several points under pressure from U.S. allies. But the reversals, such as ending plans to ratify upgraded nuclear arms in West Germany and abandoning NATO doctrine for using nuclear weapons, seem ad hoc responses to events without a more comprehensive strategy.

"He's a fireman, says Hess. "But that's what most presidents are."

Some critics have quietly suggested the standoff with Iraq could have been avoided if Bush had taken a firmer line against other Iraqi actions rather than discouraging a congressional bid earlier this year for sanctions against Baghdad.

The failure of Bush and his predecessors to reduce U.S. dependency on foreign oil has also contributed to the crisis by raising the economic stakes for Americans.

A look at Gulf force build-up

The Associated Press

HERE IS a look at the forces build-up in the Gulf region. In line with U.S. Defense Department practice, no details have been provided on numbers of U.S. aircraft or troops arriving in the Gulf, nor their exact locations.

Naval Forces

The United States:

— 24 ships, 17,000 men, 200 aircraft and three aircraft carriers in the Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea. Warplanes from the carrier Independence, just outside the Gulf, fly nightly missions over that strategic sea.

— Advance elements of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force from Camp Pendleton, California, and the 7th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, from Twenty-Nine Palms, California, have arrived in Saudi Arabia.

Other elements of the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force have begun deploying to the Gulf area from California. The Marine group includes elements of the 1st Marine Division and the 1st Force Service Support Group from Camp Pendleton, and the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing from El Toro, California.

Additionally, elements of the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, headquartered at Norfolk, Virginia, are deploying to Saudi Arabia. The brigade includes units from the 2nd Marine Division and the 2nd Force Service Support Group of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing at Cherry Point and New River, North Carolina.

— A Marine Expeditionary Force usually totals about 50,000 personnel, but the Pen-

tagon has declined to specify the size of the unit deploying to Saudi Arabia.

— France: The aircraft carrier Clemenceau, guided-missile cruiser Colbert and supply ship Var.

— Britain: Three minesweepers; the destroyer HMS York, the frigate HMS Jupiter, the frigate HMS Bataan.

— Australia: Two frigates and one supply ship.

— Canada: Three ships and 800 sailors.

— The Soviet Union: Two warships.

— West Germany: Four to five mine sweepers.

— Land forces

— Some elements of the 101st Airborne Division from Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the 101st has a total of 15,400 soldiers and includes two attack battalions, each armed with 18 AH-64 Apache helicopters and 18 AH-1 Cobra anti-tank helicopters. It also has two assault helicopter battalions, each with 45 Black Hawk choppers.

The division also has one medium-lift helicopter battalion equipped with 18 CH-47 Chinook helicopters, and one air cavalry squadron, which performs reconnaissance with 12 AH-1 Cobra helicopters and 12 OH-58 observation helicopters.

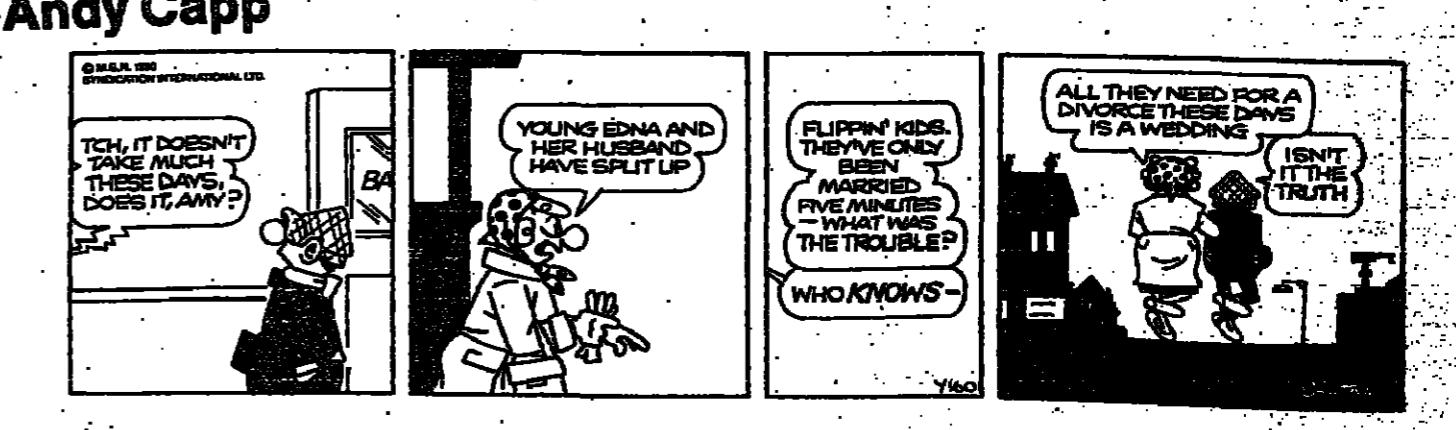
— Some elements of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) from Fort Stewart, Georgia, which have been deployed.

The 24th has a total of 16,600 soldiers and includes three M-1 tank battalions, each with 58 tanks, and three FV5 battalions, each with 54 Bradley fighting vehicles, plus reserve units. It also has two active artillery battalions

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Aug. 16, 1990 A

Volker Ludwig and GRIPS in Berlin — Pioneers of the children's theatre

By Andreas Roessmann

BERLIN. — For a whole generation of Berliners, the Hansa-Platz underground station is at the top of their theatre list. Here, as pupils or preschool pupils, they made their first acquaintance with an art unknown to their parents: "Realistic theatre, in which children recognise themselves and their environment, which stimulates their imagination and increases their self-confidence. GRIPS means: Realisation through laughter."

With this pretension, the theatre, which moved into a former cinema in 1947, had given itself this programmatic title two years before — as a radical reaction to the Grimm Brothers, whose dramatised and usually glossed fairy tales dominated the repertoire for children at the time.

Instead of Little Red Riding Hood or Rumpelstiltskin, the plays now had titles such as *Daft is Daft, A Party at Papadakis' or Max and Milli*. With these and many such others, Volker Ludwig, a cofounder of the GRIPS Theatre, which he still runs, revolutionised the children's theatre, in collaboration with authors such as Rainer Hachfeld, Detlef Michel, Stefan Reiner and Reiner Zicker. They have made an enlightening utility-theatre out of a transforming magic box.

The beginnings of this "different" children's theatre goes back much farther, however, and are to be found in cabaret and the student movement. Volker Ludwig founded the "Reichskabarett" in 1965. "The idea of performing plays for children came from our close association with the student move-

ment. It came into being at the same time as the 'Kinderläden' (kindergartens based on anti-authoritarian principles)," he says.

The first premiere took place in June 1966: *The Devil With the Three Red Hairs*. Something other than a fairy tale was still inconceivable at the time, even if many features were taken over from cabaret.

It was not until 1969 that Volker Ludwig, together with Carsten Krüger, wrote a realistic play with an everyday background, with "imperfect"

parents and a marked anti-authoritarian tendency: *Maximilian Pfeiferling* is the turbulent story of a young lad who fights against injustice and succeeds in encouraging the family to practise solidarity and civic courage. In summer 1971, after three further plays, the ensemble, although successful, gave up cabaret and devoted their efforts entirely to children's and youth theatre. The political movement had fragmented; target groups and groundwork were the new maxims for their artistic activity.

Although Volker Ludwig, who was born in Ludwigshafen/Rhine in 1937 and grew up in Thuringia, didn't exactly inherit the makings of a cabaret artist, there is evidence to this effect on his birth certificate: his real name, Eckart Hachfeld, is also that of his father, a well-known cabaret artist. When the family moved to Berlin in 1952 and young Volker began writing squibs, songs and satires, he had to adopt a nom de plume.

"Take two first names," a female editor advised him. "That's the most unwise thing to do." Volker Ludwig, as

Eckart Hachfeld Jr. now styled himself, did so well that he was able to afford a car on graduating from high school. He provided the Berlin "Stachel-Schwein" (cabaret ensemble) with their first numbers in 1959 and, shortly afterwards, the "Kom(m)ödchen" in Düsseldorf and cabaret artist Wolfgang Neuss. He studied German and art history studies after nine semesters and, after completing a traineeship at a radio station, became a freelance writer.

About half of the more than 40 plays performed by the GRIPS Theatre, and almost all the songs (over 300), were written by Volker Ludwig himself. The Goethe Institute has dispatched him three times around the globe, his plays have been translated into 30 languages; his influence extends as far as Brazil, India and Australia. Various troupes have been sent to his seminars and workshops; they have adapted GRIPS plays and taken them as a model for their own productions. This pioneer work was only gradually recognised in Germany; it constantly came up against prejudices and resistance. Today, the GRIPS Theatre receives subsidies to the tune of DM 2 million; its annual budget comes to DM 3.6 million.

Volker Ludwig and "his" GRIPS Theatre have experienced their greatest success outside the children's theatre with their musical *Linie 1* (Line 1). It is a station-by-station drama in the lexical sense: Birger Heymann composed the music. The action takes place in the Berlin underground and relates — in a somewhat free and trivial manner — a variation on the

theme of "country girl seeks her prince charming."

But in so doing, the production is captivating because of its rhythm and its abundant charm, its joie de vivre and the infamous "Berliner Luft" (Berlin atmosphere). *Linie 1* was first put on the rails at the Hansa-Platz in April 1986. Since that time it has rolled over 50 or more stages at home and abroad. Reinhard Hauff, who filmed the musical twice (in 1987/88 and 1988/89), has promoted the production to the hit of the season.

The triumph has not gone

to the heads of the troupe and

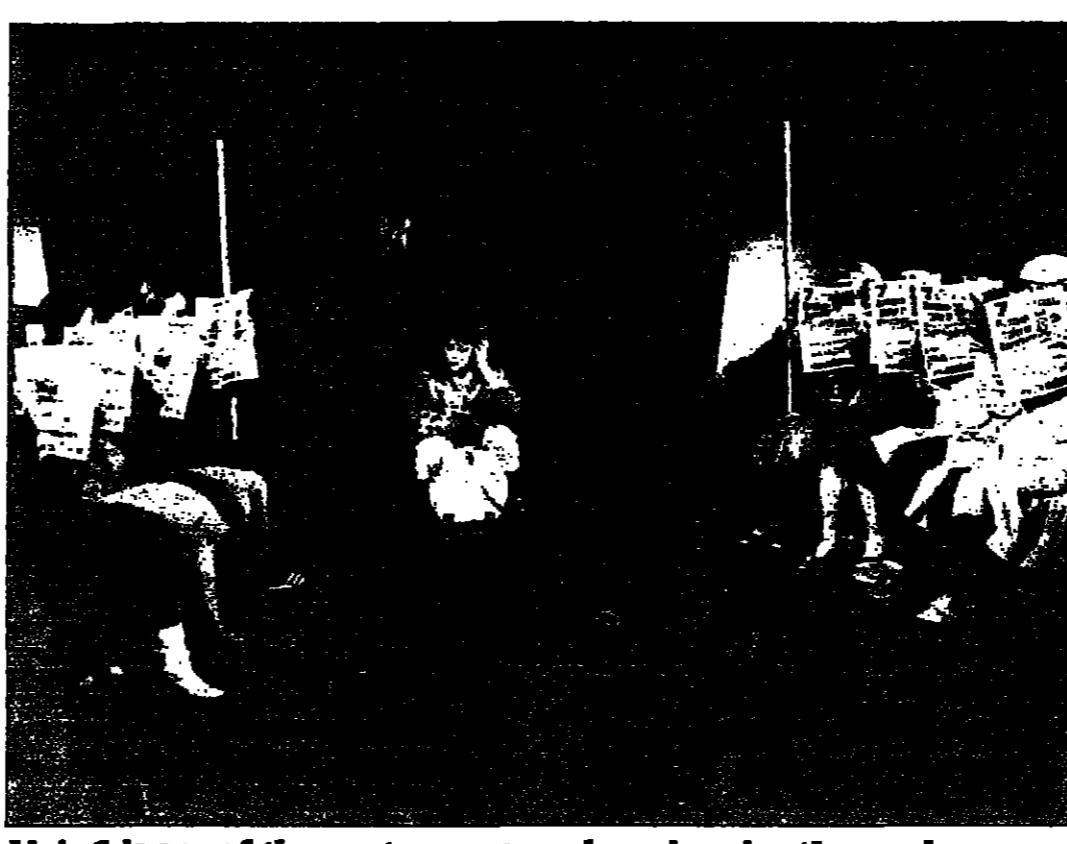
its author, however. After writing *Eine Linie Geschichte* in 1980 — which is also the story of the (Berlin) left-wing and its part in his own biography — Volker Ludwig continued along the same lines he had followed with *Linie 1: From Today You Will Be Called Sara*, was completed in 1988 in collaboration with Detlef Michel. The 33 scenes in the life of a Berlin Woman are based on an autobiographical account, entitled *I Wore the Yellow Star*, by Inge Deutsch, a journalist.

And, in spring 1990, the GRIPS Theatre produced a

play in which Volker Ludwig and Reiner Lücker are following hot on the heels of recent history. *Auf der Mauer Auf der Lauer* (Lying in Wait on the Wall) recounts the fate of a girl who moves with her mother from East Berlin to West Berlin (via Prague) in September 1989 where she experiences the fall of the Wall on Nov. 9.

Despite all the criticism about the way reality is dealt with, these three stage produc-

tions represent a declaration of love for a city in which Volker Ludwig lives and wants to live: Berlin — IN Press.



Linie 1 is one of the most successful theatrical productions by the internationally-famous Berlin GRIPS Theatre. It tells the story of a country girl seeking her prince charming in the underground (subway), of all places. This musical for children was successfully filmed by Reinhard Hauff in 1987.

Paper — a magic material

By F.J. Bräder

IT is one of man's leading conveyors of culture — and yet it is treated day by day by everyone as if it were nothing: paper is patient and trivial — yet indispensable and irreplaceable. It has only been known in Germany for 600 years — ever since its manufacture was started by Ulman Stromer from Nuremberg.

He established the first paper mill in Germany in 1390, an event considered so important that there was an illustration of it in the "Schedelsche Weltchronik" of 1493.

In honour of paper and its 600th anniversary, a major art-historical exhibition is being held at Faber-Castell Castle in Stein, near Nuremberg, whence it will go on tour in other cities in the Federal Republic. The organiser of the exhibition is Jürgen Francke, from the Museum of Industrial Culture, Nuremberg.

Entitled "Zauberstoff Papier", the exhibition is being financed entirely by sponsor; the accompanying booklet — which is more detailed and informative than the actual exhibition — describes the development of paper and its diverse uses for mankind.

In the beginning, man "wrote" on rock walls, pieces of bark, papyrus or parchment — until paper came from China to Italy via the "silk route." This was taken up in the Central European trading metropolis of Nurem-

berg where rags were crushed in paper and rag mills, thus creating the first paper. This is demonstrated at the exhibition in the form of portrayals and illustrations, models and traditional equipment, and, above all, attention is drawn to the artistic and characteristic watermarks of paper — of great importance nowadays for establishing the date of the paper.

It was not until 1789 — the year of the French Revolution — in other words, four hundred years later, that the first paper machine was developed in France, to this day the archetype of mechanical paper production.

One special section of the exhibition shows what has been done on paper, this highly valuable, almost artistic material; entitled "The Art of Writing", examples of precious miniatures and manuscripts, coloured initials and Asiatic calligraphy are displayed. Naturally, writing utensils — from quill to brush, pencil to fountain pen are also dealt with.

The step from writing to printing on paper, first undertaken by Gutenberg in Mainz with his movable type, was, admittedly, only small — but of great significance. The Gutenberg Bible offers typical examples of this — as do woodcuts and engravings, and all imaginable printed-illustration techniques — up to the present-day surface printing, rotogravure and planographic printing. And the fact that



Woodcut showing work in a paper mill, Frankfurt, 1568.

elevating it to the status of a work of art, Ellsworth Kelly and Kenneth Noland experimented with paper dipped in paint and pressed.

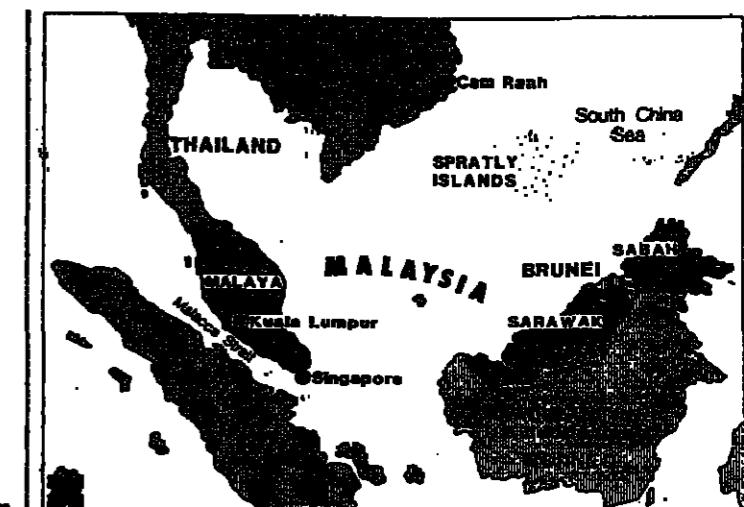
Andreas Von Weizsäcker's environment "Großstadt-Musikanten" (Big City Musicians) takes noise-producers — such as car-exhausts and radio, telephones and record players, television sets and loudspeakers — ad absurdum: they are all life-size; made of paper — and silent.

A happening with "Paper Music" — torn, shaken, crumpled and hung in the wind — is still to come; just as Miro Doplits's featherweight paper figures are still not floating upwards in the marble staircase of the castle, and the large paper letters in the castle grounds are still not turning around on their axis.

Last but not least, one unique feature of this exhibition is the accompanying booklet:

a printing masterpiece by Buchdrucker W. Tümmel, it contains individual contributions on 18 different sorts of paper; a haptic as well as an optical pleasure.

There is little room for boredom at this exhibition — which is anything but "bookish"; nevertheless, anyone feeling weary can rest a while on the seating accommodation — made of paper — IN Press.



Malaysia — the land of many titles

By Kenneth L. Whiting
The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Every Malay who is anybody has a title, from the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong — that's the king — to each haji and haja who makes the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

Tun, Tan Seri and Datuk are among the many hereditary or conferred titles borne by leading citizens.

Proper ways of addressing a Malay are diverse and complicated. Family names are relatively unimportant as long as the title is used correctly. Improper usage cause offense.

Some titles are gained at birth, others given as rewards for service to government or nation. To the ordinary Encik (master), titles and forms of address can be confusing.

The king's title means, approximately, "This most glorious majesty who is raised most high." In English, "your majesty" is usually enough. The queen, or Seri Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong, also is "your majesty."

Malaysia is unique in having a monarchy that rotates among royal families. Nine of the 13 states have royal families, whose leaders take turns being king of the entire nation for five years.

Passing the throne around solved sticky protocol problem when Malaysia shed colonial ties with Britain in 1957. None of the nine state rulers would have been accepted by the other eight as permanent king and Tunku Abdul Rahman, who was prime minister, divided the method of sharing glory.

Children of the state rulers usually are called Tunku or Tengku, loosely equivalent to prince or princess. Tunku Rahman, for example, is of royal descent.

Niks and Megats are those with royal blood on the mother's side. Syeds and their female counterparts, Sharifahs, claim to be directly descended from the Prophet Mohammad, from royal families of the Malay archipelago, or both.

A man honoured for distinguished service to the nation becomes a Tun and his wife a Tun Puan. The title is Malaysia's highest order of chivalry, limited to 25 living men.

When Prime Minister Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad retires, officials say, he probably will become Tun Mahathir. He is a medical doctor and was made a Dato Seri years ago for his contributions to public life.

The non-hereditary title Tan Seri is given to the recipient of either of Malaysia's two second-highest orders of chivalry for non-royals.



Prime Minister Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad

Datuk, and the variants Datuk Seri and Dato, are numerous and their wives are Datins. The title is non-hereditary and its basic meaning is grandfather.

In higher social circles, practically everybody is a Datuk, whether Malay, Chinese or Indian.

A common compliment is to call a man Dato before he has been so designated. Few object, except the very modest.

The highlight of the king's official birthday, celebrated on the first Wednesday of June, is the conferment of hundreds of awards and titles. Hundreds more are issued each year by the 13 states, with Datuk in the majority.

Tuan means sir in Malay, and is used informally to address an elderly person or someone of prominence or wealth. Tuan Yang Terutama, the Malay translation of excellency, is applied to heads of diplomatic missions and the governors of the four states without royal families.

Puan, or madame, often is used to refer to married women. A single woman is called Cik.

Haji and Hajah are the titles for men and women who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In Malay usage, Bin means "son of" and Binte means "daughter of." The part of the name before it is the given name, and the part after is the name of the person's father.

Names can be as confusing as titles. The prime minister is Mahathir Mohammad, the information minister is Mohamad Rahmat and thousands of others spell the name Mohamat, Muhamat, Muhammad and even Mohd.

In 1988, the government decreed the official version of the prophet's name to be Muhammad. Those already born and named with other spellings were excused from compliance.

THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

My life's dream has been a perpetual nightmare — Francois Marie Aronet de Voltaire, French writer (1694-1778).

The sun also shines on the wicked — Seneca, Roman scholar (about 54 B.C. - 39 A.D.).

Art may make a suit of clothes, but nature must produce a man — David Hume, Scottish philosopher (1711-1776).

To recommend thrift to the poor is like advising a man who is starving to eat less — Oscar Wilde, Irish-born writer (1845-1900).

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday Aug. 16

8:30 A Different World
Our hero is running for the student-government election. After a few hassles he decides to withdraw from the race, but upon hearing Rev. Jesse Jackson's speech he changes his mind.



Jack Kilian (Gary Cole) and Devon King (Wendy Kilbourne) in *Midnight Caller* Friday at 9:10.

"Michael" is on the case; in the course of the investigation Michael gets to like John's mother. They fail to trap the kidnapper and an 11 year old girl is found dead.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Movie of the Week
Jailhouse Rock
Starring: Elvis Presley and Judy Tyler

Elvis's classic film captures the legend all his navel-flaring, pre-army glory. Elvis learns to pick a guitar in jail later becomes a big success, and with success his character changes.

Friday Aug. 17

8:30 Coach
Coach "Hayden" is being overprotective of his daughter "Kelly" and even asks her to drop her boyfriend "Stewart." Kelly fights back ferociously and announces her intention of getting married to Stewart.

9:10 Midnight Caller
Protection

Jack wants to protect Perry and his wife, 2 eyewitnesses to a crime. Perry is somewhat uncooperative and is murdered; and Jack is unable to prevent his wife from avenging her husband's murder.

10:00 News in English

10:20 No More Dying Then
The boy "John" is kidnapped; inspector

another female detective on the scene.

Monday Aug. 20

8:30 Perfect Strangers
Here Comes the Judge

Larry is accused of misusing the paper's material resources. The management forms a probing committee, and Larry promptly summons Balki as a witness to his innocence.

9:10 Morder She Wrote
Benedict Arnold Slept Here

When "Telly Adams" dies her house is swarmed with relatives looking for buried treasures valuable documents, and sure enough a murder is committed.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Mystery Movie
Murder, Smoke and Shadows

Starring: Peter Falk

Alex is a young and intelligent film producer with a promising future. An old friend of his shows up with an incriminating evidence and spoils his ride on success, Alex kills him and the murder brings in Colombo.

Tuesday Aug. 21

8:30 Golden Girls

One for the Money Sophia is telling the rest about how, back in the 50's, she managed to gather extra money to buy a TV set. This prompts them to think of a

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hunter

Unfinished Business Hunter and McCall are not getting along fine; it probably has something to do with the arrival of

similar method to make money.

9:10 Heart of the High Country

Ceci's daughter is back; a tragic accident kills many miners. The company goes bankrupt, Ceci's third husband dies and Ceci goes back to the farm where she finds a surprise.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Paradise
The Promise

While Ethan and his nephews lose their way in the desert, they come across a dying woman and make for a promise to get her baby to Paradise. They make good on their promise.

11:10 Allo Allo

Michelle comes up with a plan to sneak the British pilots out of the country ... with a big helium balloon.

Wednesday Aug. 22

8:30 A Family For Joe
Nick's Heart

Joe discovers that Tracy, Nick's friend, is keen on drinking, and doesn't take kindly to that. Joe tries violence and when that doesn't work, he resorts to lecturing and it works.

9:10 Documentary

All Our Children

The documentary discuss the case of six families, from different countries, expecting babies to be born and all the problems related to that. Everyday a quarter of a million babies are born around the world.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Intimate Contact

Ruth decides that it is better to fight the disease in public instead of concealing it. So she adopts a plan to fight the disease and goes out of her way to enforce her plan.

Saturday Aug. 18

8:30 Joint Account

Belinda is having problems with her boss, David arrives in the nick of time to stop Cupid from shooting his arrows at his wife.

9:10 Local Programme

Shooting Stars

Three teenagers kidnap a famous football star in Hamburg and ask for a ransom, but our star manages to escape and refuse to turn them in since they are so young and inexperienced.

Sunday Aug. 19

8:30 Hey Dad

9:10 Path of the Rain God

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hunter

Unfinished Business Hunter and McCall are not getting along fine; it probably has something to do with the arrival of

Macho Man

By E. Yaghi

Mansour is a hero. He is a gallant model of bravery, a fine example for neighbours, relatives and most of all his small children. He is very proud of his self-imposed outstanding record of achievement as a dutiful loving husband. Unfortunately he lacks a plaque or memorial in his name to commemorate his good deeds.

He is almost a Rambo-type person although he fails somewhat in the physical particulars as he is kind of puny. But he does have huge muscles which though invisible can be seen by cat scan, bulging inwardly somewhere in the vicinity of his little tiny brain.

What made Mansour such a hero? What made him so famous? What made him the envy of relatives and neighbours alike? What is the secret behind macho man? It is all quite simple. He knew who to pick on, who to fight with, on whom to prove his bravery. He chose his wife as his combatant. Against her, he planned strategic battles. He launched offensive attacks and was a mastermind in striking dangerous missions towards the fearful enemy, his helpless wife.

One night, in the heat of battle and peak of victory, Mansour sent a flying missile (formerly known as "shoe") in the direction of his wife's head. Said missile was successfully on target and mission accomplished. The flying missile cut deep into her forehead. Then macho man, to ensure victory, punched his mate with hard blows that he had perfected in his many years of conflict with his eternal foe.

When his wife left in defeat to her father's house, Mansour was satisfied and very pleased with himself. He threw out his small children after her, for he didn't believe in dealing with the enemy. He was really a tough guy! He strutted around his empty house in pride and confidence, eagerly awaiting the next day when he could boast of his clever war manoeuvres and how he finally ousted his enemy from his territory. The blood that coagulated on the cold floor was only proof of his extreme courage in the face of danger, and to top it all, he emerged from the battle

without a scratch.

Next day, Mansour bragged with pride to anyone who would listen. He became the talk of neighbours and relatives and of course any fault in his marriage was certainly his wife's, because she was a woman and what are women anyway? Some thought they were somewhere in an undefined "Twilight Zone" between animal and human. Quite ridiculous! She had shared a house with him, had her own key (imagine), was married (how lucky), and still alive (what nerve). The very idea! Some women never appreciate their many blessings.

When one concerned relative asked macho man why his wife was evicted to her father's house he heatedly remarked, "well, she's very stubborn and when I beat her, she curses me."

Naturally, no woman should ever curse her husband, not even if he kills her. Such flagrant violation of the international code of marriage. Any decent woman would appreciate her husband's beatings because that meant he loved her and cared about her and beating was his way of showing his concern. After all, he wanted to make her a better person, more in the direction of perfection, following in his perfect footsteps. A good wife would thank her husband after each severe beating, dry her tears and wash away the blood and go on with the cooking and cleaning as any housewife should.

Macho man is contemplating another marriage. It must be soon. He is bored without combat duty. He needs new action. Rumour has it that he might marry the desperate maid across the street, but she couldn't be that desperate, could she?

Macho man can still be seen strutting up and down streets. Very brave, very proud, yet waiting for a trophy or some sort of medal for his gallantry. Every once in a while he flexes his invisible muscles hidden in his head and he feels very macho. His wife and children remain ousted and await their final judgement.

In spite of the fact that he had to pay for broken windows and doors where he rents, Mansour doesn't care about meager material loss for such is the sacrifice of battle and this is the stuff heroes are made of.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Aug. 16

1953 — Attempted royalist coup begins in Persia.

1956 — First London conference to discuss Suez Canal is boycotted by Egypt's President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

1960 — Britain grants independence to crown colony of Cyprus, with Archbishop Makarios as president.

1962 — Agreement is signed in London for Aden to enter Federation of South Arabia. Algeria is admitted to Arab League. Mont Blanc tunnel in Alps is completed as French and Italian workers meet under Western Europe's highest peak.

1964 — Major General Nguyen Khan takes over presidency of South Vietnam, ousting Major General Duong Van Minh.

1969 — Britain completes troop movement into Northern Ireland to help quell fighting between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

1972 — Morocco's King Hassan II escapes assassination attempt by Moroccan Air Force jets over Rabat.

1974 — Turkish invaders of Cyprus complete division of island into two areas and declare ceasefire.

1976 — Protesters attack government buildings, burn vehicles and clash with authorities in Pakistan, and 12 people are wounded during scattered riots.

1977 — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa says his outlawed labour movement is still alive and active.

1988 — Burmese authorities release 51 people arrested during previous week's anti-government de-

demonstrations in Rangoon

1989 — Palestinians in Gaza Strip call for two-week boycott of jobs in Israel to protest computerised identity cards for day labourers.

Friday, Aug. 17

1912 — Britain sends note warning China against sending military expedition to Tibet.

1920 — Romania joins Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in alliance which becomes Triple Entente.

1943 — Allied forces gain complete control in Sicily in World War II.

1945 — Dutch refuse to recognise independent Indonesia Republic. Provisional French President Charles de Gaulle commutes death sentence of World War II collaborator Henri Philippe Petain to life imprisonment.

1954 — Congoese Premier Moise Tshombe appeals to five African nations to help put down rebellion in the Congo.

1974 — Turkish ceasefire that was declared on Cyprus breaks down with new thrust southward by Turkish invaders.

1976 — Earthquake that caused tidal wave on Philippine island of Mindanao leaves estimated 8,000 people dead or missing.

1987 — Soviet Union releases deadliest weapon in its air force arsenal — needle-nosed bomber which NATO calls the Blackjack.

1988 — Belgium's King Leopold II hands over the Congo to Belgian government.

1989 — Britain signs treaty of pacification with Scotland.

1990 — Alaska is discovered by Danish navigator Vitus Jonas Bering.

1991 — Successful military coup is launched in Sofia, Bulgaria.

1992 — Belgium's King Leopold II hands over the Congo to Belgian government.

1993 — France deposes Sultan of Morocco.

1994 — Anti-French riots break out in Morocco.

1995 — Malta requests independence within British Commonwealth or break down of talks for financial aid.

1996 — Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations invade Czechoslovakia to crush Alexander Dubcek's liberal regime.

1997 — Leaders of Libya, Egypt and Syria sign constitution designed to bind their countries in Federation of Arab Republics.

1975 — U.S. spaceship bound for planet Mars is launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

1988 — Pakistan's President Zia Ul-Haq and U.S. Ambassador Arnold Raphael are killed when their Pakistani military plane explodes.

1986 — Gunbattle erupts between police and anti-government protesters in Islamabad, Pakistan, and at least one man is killed.

1987 — Treasure hunters salvaging objects from doomed luxury liner Titanic scoop up satchel containing a fortune in jewels.

1988 — Thousands of Burmese rally in Rangoon to pressure the government to restore multi-party democracy.

1989 — Soviet Union reveals deadliest weapon in its air force arsenal — needle-nosed bomber which NATO calls the Blackjack.

1990 — Leon Trotsky, Communist revolutionary, dies of wounds inflicted by assassin in Mexico City.

1993 — Soviet forces occupying Czechoslovakia seize liberal Communist leader Alexander Dubcek.

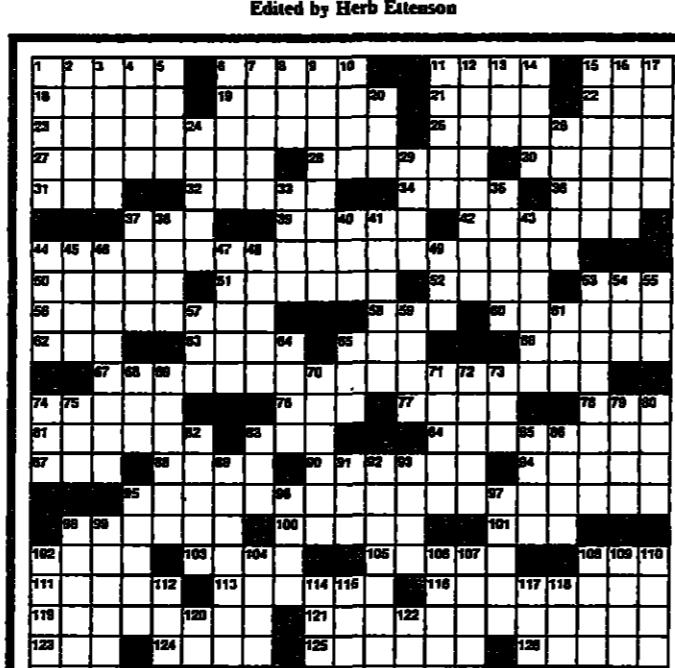
1993 — Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino is assassinated as he steps from plane in Manila after three years of self-imposed exile in United States.

1995 — Leftists march on Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos' palace as tens of thousands of other Filipinos stage largest anti-government protests in a year.

By the Associated Press

Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Ettenson



Last Week's Cryptograms

- Old joke: Customer: "What is this bug doing in my soup?" Grumpy waiter: "Looks just like the backstroke."
- Redheaded widow eats pizza loaded with real hot peppers, grosses.
- Above everything else, parents are simply not obliged to make their kids happy.
- New whedunit has no clear solution; clues are too hard.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- YOTFLLOV LC'R'R MIFC FFIQ DIA VT CXWTAVX J HTMCTWP HITW BJD BJYI VTH BIRLMLOI. —By Gordon Miller
2. SCRACITCH ITZ SCNERA SCLRUTP HUNTER ULEK SCNAAP LE SCNAAP. —By Ed Huddleson
3. W QSLICKWR KOUR QC WTQ UWZ RVM OTLIMWUWTR RYSTN ST W NICESTN EWZ. —By Barbara J. Rugg
4. BSKO ITRUSKIAW WIYO AKTHEFOYABOY RULE ES RFO WSSK FO FLY I USHRCOR LK FLT FLE ESHCOR. —By Lois H. Jones

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



B.C.

Family connections — heaviest burden for Michael Penn

By Beth Harris
The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Michael Penn carries the heaviest of show business burdens — family connections.

And when one of your relatives has a reputation as a hot-headed bully, the load of expectations doesn't get much lighter.

But the older brother of actors Sean and Christopher Penn has caught the public's attention with his debut album March, a collection of songs about failed relationships set to a folksy sound that has been compared to the Beatles.

At 30, Penn knows a thing or two about failure. He's now coming into his own after 12 years of trying to land a record deal.

After graduating from Santa Monica High School, Penn spent seven years kicking around the Los Angeles club scene with a band called Doll Congress. At the same time, his then sister-in-law, Madonna, was becoming the pop sensation of the 1980s.

"We kept getting so close to getting a deal where labels were interested and giving us money to go into the studio. It never happened, and yet we still stayed together because it was enough of an encouragement to keep plugging away," he said.

"I think it was when I came to the realisation that I was not completely happy with the way things were going that it finally broke up."

Penn left the band in 1987 and took keyboardist Patrick Warren with him. The pair met when Warren answered a newspaper advertisement placed by Penn.

Their collaboration peaked in Penn's four-track home-studio, where he wrote the songs that eventually would end up on March. He turned the results over to his manager, who brought the tape to the attention of RCA.

"Unlike every other time where there was like a lot of anticipation around a tape, this time I just sort of said, 'here's some new stuff. I'm going to go back and work on some more stuff, do it with what you will.' In a couple of weeks, we started to get phone calls," he said, unfolding a tobacco-filled bandana to roll cigarettes.

"No myth," the album's first single, rose to No. 13 on

the charts, and the video received major exposure on the Music Television Network. Two other singles, *This And That* and *Brave New World*, have received extensive airplay.

The Album's title doesn't have anything to do with the month of March either, said Penn, whose casual attire of a tank top, blue jeans and cowboy boots kept him out of a restaurant's dining room during a recent interview.

"It was a realisation while making the record that I have this subconscious tendency to write marches," he said.

Despite his resemblance to Sean, Madonna's pugnacious former husband, it's the family name that brings up the comparisons and inevitable jokes about his brother.

"What's been interesting to me is that a lot of the press gets frazzled by the fact that they couldn't make an issue out of it. The fact that it wasn't an issue became the issue they wrote about because they had to find some way to include it," he said.

Even talk-show host David Letterman couldn't resist. Penn sat down to chat in his second appearance on the show and immediately got zinged.

"So, how old were you when Sean threw his first punch?" Letterman teased as Penn managed a half-smile.

Penn says his family has rallied together in the face of a hostile celebrity press and public. His father, Leo, is a veteran television director and his mother, Eileen Ryan, is an actress.

He hasn't ruled out the possibility of having his father direct him in a video. And his youngest brother is singing, too.

While other family members were acting, Penn was busy practicing guitar licks in the garage with his first band — senior high.

"That's what I did as a kid. I never got into sports or anything else. I just bought records and played guitar," he said.

Penn began the summer as *Tears For Fears'* opening act tour of outdoor venues. This month, he'll wrap up the club tour with Lloyd Cole that brought him to Indianapolis.

He's got half the songs written for his next album, and he and Warren might head out on an acoustic tour in October.

"No myth," the album's first single, rose to No. 13 on

Kurosawa's new film takes anti-nuclear stance

By Yoshiko Mori
Reuter

HAKONE, Japan — Akira Kurosawa, Japan's most internationally acclaimed director, has said he would take an anti-nuclear stance in his latest project — *Rhapsody In August* starring American actor Richard Gere.

Kurosawa, 80, told reporters in this mountain resort near Tokyo that he was halfway through production of his 29th film, to be completed this October.

It will be his first fully Japanese-financed film in 20 years.

"(It) is about a series of mysterious events that happen to an 80-year-old woman and her four grandchildren who spend their summer holidays in a remote farming village," said Kurosawa.

"The underlying theme is about the tragedy of nuclear bombs.

"It's been 45 years since the end of the war but radioactive

radiation is still killing people off," said Kurosawa.

More than 140,000 people were killed when a U.S. plane dropped an atomic bomb on the western Japanese city of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki three days later, killing some 70,000 people.

The film will also star Sachiko Murase, 85, who attended the news conference along with Gere.

Gere, 40-year-old star of *American Gigolo* and *An Officer and a Gentleman*, paid tribute to his director.

"Kurosawa's films are very gentle and sensitive, and feature such emotions like gratitude, forgiveness and tenderness," said Gere, who plays the old woman's nephew, a Japanese-American of mixed race.

But since his 1970 movie *Dodeskaden*, flopped, Kurosawa has had to seek financial backing outside Japan.

Kurosawa received an honorary Oscar on March 26 in

Los Angeles for lifetime achievement.

His films have given other directors a rich source for

plots.

His Rashomon, was remade

in the United States as *The Outrage*, *Seven Samurai* be-



Akira Kurosawa

came *The Magnificent Seven*, and *Yojimbo*, became the first so-called spaghetti westerns.

World renowned Argentine theatre reopens

By Margaret Henry
The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Colon Theatre, the world-renowned opera house, is back in business after renovation and labour disputes kept its stage almost bare for two seasons.

When the curtain belatedly went up on Gounod's *Faust*, in mid-July, moviemaker and Colon Director Sergio Renan said with relief, "it was a kind of compensation for a lot of headaches."

Modernisation of the light-

ing system, repair of the machine that rotates the sets, and other renovations were stretched out by Argentina's recession and inflation that nearly reached 5,000 per cent in 1989.

A short-lived production of *Aida* was performed last year in between repairs.

The fall season normally begins in April. However, 1990 subscriptions were initially refunded and *Faust*, was pushed back. As the new opening date of July 19 drew near, opera and dance lovers

wondered if the 82-year-old theatre would be ready in time.

"Until the premiere of *Faust*, until one day before, they had a very skeptical attitude," Renan said.

The 4-and-1/2-hour opening night performance drew women in furs and jewels with tuxedoed companions, watching from red-velvet box seats which cost the equivalent of about \$50.

With special effects such as

lightning and billowing smoke, the opera also gave the Colon a chance to show

novators having taken great pains to preserve the theatre's exceptional acoustics.

Critics gave the lead singers fair to good reviews. The real star was the theatre itself.

The 1990 season includes seven more operas, one with U.S. guest star Leona Mitchell. Ballets include *Sleeping Beauty* with Soviet dancer Ludmila Semenika, and Carmen with Bolshoi ballerina Maya Plisetskaya.

A few concerts and dance performances were offered during the \$5-million renovation.

tion that began in December 1987. For opera lovers, however, the Colón is only now returning to life.

"But what I would say is the theatre's essential link with the community — opera and ballet — was interrupted," said Renan.

Anne Pavlova, Arturo Toscanini, Enrico Caruso, Maria Callas, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Igor Stravinsky — the greats in ballet, opera and music of the 20th century have performed at the Colón since its inauguration in 1908.

Jazz great Jackie McLean makes comeback

By John Swenson
Reuter

NEW YORK — After two decades as a forgotten figure, Jackie McLean is back on the road that took him to fame as one of jazz's greatest alto saxophonists.

McLean, 58, a teenage protege of the legendary Charlie Parker, won acclaim in the 1950s but his career later suffered through years of neglect by the record industry and a battle against heroin addiction.

He turned his life around in the early 1970s, when he dropped out of the jazz scene

to teach at the University of Hartford in Connecticut — which meant relative obscurity for him, although many of his imitators enjoyed commercial success.

McLean's fortunes are changing, however. The saxophonist has a new album out and recently performed a critically acclaimed week-long stand at the Village Vanguard Club in New York.

"It's a strange world," said McLean. "I've been ignored, but I've managed to keep making a contribution my own way. I built an institution in Hartford called the Artists' Collective, a programme for

young people that teaches dance, music, drama and the visual arts, an inner-city cultural programme.

"I'm the chairman of the African American Music Department at the University of Hartford, a full professor.

When I went to the school 20

years ago they didn't have that department, so I built that. Those two things have been very important to me.

Of course I've been playing all along."

If McLean is bitter about the treatment he's received, it's tempered by the knowledge that the same thing has happened to many great jazz

musicians before him.

"I don't feel bad," he said. "I'm in good company. They ignored Charlie Parker, they ignored Herbie Nichols, they lived a roller-coaster existence, struggling to survive, sometimes suffering from the effects of heroin, and harassed by police.

McLean grew up in the sugar hill section of Harlem. By the age of 15 he was playing the sax and emulating the style of tenor players like Dexter Gordon and Lester Young. He studied with Bud Powell, jammed with Monk and substituted for Parker when the saxophonist couldn't make gigs.

Before he was 20, McLean

was playing with Miles Davis. During the 1950s and 1960s, in between recording a series of magnificent records, he lived a roller-coaster existence, struggling to survive, sometimes suffering from the effects of heroin, and harassed by police.

It's rewarding on both ends," he explained. "Certainly working with young people is rewarding, as rewarding to me as any records. I'm a survivor. They may ignore me but I'm still here. I'm in good shape, I'm working hard on my music. I'm practising hard and I hope I'll get better and better."

150th anniversary of Caspar David Friedrich's death

The painter who looks into himself

By Amine Hesse

NOVALIS, the Romantic poet, defined the basic principle of "romanticising" as follows: "Endowing the ordinary with a loftier significance, the everyday with a semblance of mystery, the familiar with the dignity of the unknown, and the finite with features of the infinite."

Caspar David Friedrich demanded of a work of art: "Elevation of the spirit and even if not solely and exclusively — religious uplift."

There are numerous parallels between Novalis, who died at the age of 28, and Friedrich, who passed away after two strokes on May 7, 1840, aged 66. Caspar David Friedrich philosophised: "Thus prays the devout person, without saying a word, and the highest on high hears him; thus paints the feeling artist and the feeling person understands and recognises this, and even the less sensitive person has at least an inkling of what is the object of

contemplation, not sensual experience. "The artist should not only paint what he sees before him but also what he sees in himself."

Caspar David Friedrich demanded of a work of art: "Elevation of the spirit and even if not solely and exclusively — religious uplift."

For a long time, however,

neither the "sensitive" nor the "less sensitive" art lover had an inkling of what is the object of

the "inner dimension," it is the object of

Scientists reverse cancer in laboratory

By Wilson Da Silva

Reuter

SYDNEY — Scientists in Australia, claiming a world breakthrough, said Thursday they had for the first time reversed the growth of cancer cells by "switching off" the gene that caused the disease.

Professor Hiro Naora of the Australian National University in Canberra told Reuters a genetic engineering process developed by this group had dramatically reversed the growth of fibrosarcoma cancer in a laboratory culture

dish.

The process worked quickly and was so thorough the cancer cells were quickly restored to a normal and benign state.

The five-person team introduced a gene close to a cancer-causing oncogene and used a biochemical trigger to stimulate it.

This provoked a battle between the two in which the quiescent gene deformed the rogue oncogene and rendered it inactive.

"(Naora) likens it to ninja turtles," said university

spokeswoman Maureen Barnett, referring to the popular "teenage mutant ninja turtles" children's television series.

"You arm the genes, send them in and they win the battle."

Naora said his five-member team had also switched off oncogenes in laboratory mice which have a genetic arrangement similar to humans, Naora said.

Further testing was under way to check whether the mice cancer cells also reverted

to normal. There was no reason why the process could not be used to control human cancers, Naora said. The first effects on cancer genes in the dish were apparent within hours, he said.

"We've got to do a lot of basic research before it can be applied to human cancer genes," he said. "But this result is very exciting for us."

The breakthrough, the result of six years of genetic tinkering, was the first time a cancer gene had been deacti-

vated and reversed in a laboratory. Positive results were first detected six months ago, Naora said.

The researchers stressed that both the trigger gene and the oncogene were artificially placed near each other.

In theory the trigger could be inserted in a naturally occurring cancer and activated, but this would be a difficult clinical process.

There are 30 known human oncogenes, and the researchers said it would be much easier for them to find

naturally occurring trigger genes than insert one near the oncogene.

The mechanism was comparable to the ecological principle that no two species can occupy the same niche in nature, Naora said.

A Japanese citizen who has worked in Australia for 20 years, Naora leads a team made up of Chinese and Australian researchers. They said the discovery was in its early stages and may not lead to clinical application for eight to 10 years.

Artificial inner ear transplants help the stone deaf

By Hans Edvard Busemann
Nordwest Zeitung

It was wonderful, says Roswitha Liebeck, 20. "It was marvellous to hear a door closing, bells ringing and a helicopter flying overhead again."

She had been totally deaf for six months after an inflammation of the middle ear and is delighted with the artificial inner ear she has been using for several weeks after a transplant operation.

She was training to be a draughtsman but had to abandon that idea on turning deaf. She is one of one in six people who are either deaf or hard of hearing in the Federal Republic of Germany.

A special unit at Hanover medical college tries to help the totally deaf. A team of doctors led by Professor Ernst Lehnhardt do transplant surgery.

The artificial device they

transplant consists of a receiver and a thin wire. During a 90-minute operation this wire is carefully inserted into the patient's shell-shaped inner ear.

It emits minute electric shocks that stimulate the auditory nerves and create the impression of noise.

The noises themselves are received via a miniature microphone and converted by a speech processor, a tiny computer, into electric impulses.

These impulses are transmitted to the artificial ear, which is located just under the skin, and with sufficient energy to relay them to the transplanted hearing aid.

After the operation patients merely register noises. They cannot identify them. It takes lengthy training under therapeutic supervision for them to be able to take part in conversations.

They have to relearn how to understand what people say, starting with syllables and words before going on to sentences and continuous passages.

Words don't sound the same, nothing sounds the same as when heard by a healthy ear. "I was recently shocked by an unknown noise that turned out to be a pneumatic drill," Frau Liebeck says. "It sounds entirely different from how they used to do."

The Hanover clinic has so far mainly operated on patients who have not been deaf from birth. They find it easier to learn what speech is because they have been able to hear and speak in the past.

People who have been deaf from birth don't know what to listen for and can't distinguish between the spoken word, music or street noise because they don't know the difference.



A course of intensive training must follow the implantation

Transplants are fairly successful with children, as against adults. Professor Lehnhardt says he has been treating children deaf from birth with growing success for the past two years. But teaching them is extremely hard and demanding work, and the ear, nose and throat clinic is working flat out. A speech therapy centre is planned, but Professor Lehnhardt is having difficulty in raising funds. Officialdom is tight-fisted. "Many politicians are adept at turning a deaf ear," he complains, "but none of them are deaf."

L-Tryptophan outbreak linked to production change

BOSTON (AP) — The recent outbreak of a potentially fatal disease linked to the dietary supplement L-Tryptophan probably came from an impurity introduced by a change in production, according to a report. Disease experts in several states have traced the mysterious illness to supplements made by one Japanese chemical company that produces L-Tryptophan in bulk.

Now, doctors have tracked down the specific batches responsible for the outbreak and conclude that changes in the way they were made, including less filtering of possible toxic contaminants, were the most likely cause.

"We believe that some of the (toxic) agent has been getting into L-Tryptophan for years," said Dr. Michael T. Custerholm.

"But there was a series of circumstances that may have increased the agent in the product in late 1988 and at the same time resulted in lowering the amount removed in the finished product."

Osterholm, the Minnesota state epidemiologist, said researchers are now trying to pinpoint the poisonous substance that apparently contaminated the supplements.

All L-Tryptophan was offered off the market in the United States in March after it was linked with an outbreak of Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome that has struck more than 1,500 people, killing 27. The painful blood disorder can cause high fever, rash, weakness and shortness of breath, among other symptoms.

L-Tryptophan, an amino acid, has been used to treat insomnia, depression and other disorders. It is made in bulk by six companies, but the outbreak was linked to the Showa Denko K.K. firm of

Japan.

Osterholm was senior author of the latest report, along with other researchers from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the Mayo Clinic and the Minnesota Department of Health. It was published in the latest New England Journal of Medicine.

While most of the cases of the blood disease associated with L-Tryptophan were spotted during 1988 and 1989, Osterholm said others occurred in the early 1980s.

L-Tryptophan is made in fermentation vats by the bacteria *Bacillus Amyloliquifaciens*.

The researchers found that the problems began after Showa Denko started using a new strain of the microbe and cut in half the amount of carbon used to filter out impurities.

"What we were able to demonstrate without a doubt was that there were changes that occurred that let more of it (the toxic substance) be in there," said Osterholm.

Alan Wachter, a spokesman for Showa Denko, said, "the company has acknowledged that there was a statistical profile that pointed to their product" as the cause of the outbreak. However, he said it is still uncertain whether the fault lies in changes in its manufacturing process.

Experts isolate marijuana target in brain, may help drug development

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists say they have isolated and cloned a "button" that marijuana pushes in the brain to produce its effects, an advance that may lead to new pain-killers and other medications.

Marijuana's main active ingredient attaches itself to the protein structure on the surface of brain cells, triggering alterations in mood and thinking, researchers said.

The new work suggests that the brain contains some natural substance that resembles the Marijuana ingredient, called a Cannabinoid, scientists said.

The work was presented in the latest issue of the British journal *Nature* by scientists from the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Their paper describes details of the brain-cell structure as it appears in rats, but further study showed the human structure is virtually identical, said study co-author Tom Bonner.

Previous studies suggest

that Cannabinoids exert a variety of effects because they bind to a variety of receptor variants, called subtypes, Snyder said.

"So if you could get a derivative that works on the therapeutic subtype but not the subtype that makes you high, then you would have an effective drug without the possibility of being a drug of abuse," he said in a telephone interview.

"Drug companies have been working on this for years, but have been unsuccessful because they didn't have any way to look at these receptor subtypes that we think exist."

Researchers should now be able to use the cloned Cannabinoid receptor to search for related subtypes, he said.

"Then a drug company can synthesise lots of chemicals and check them out on receptor A and receptor B, and then gradually sculpt a molecule that fits receptor A and

not receptor B, and then you have a super drug," he said.

Bonner said the existence of the receptor suggests that the brain naturally contains some sort of Cannabinoid-like substance.

"The receptor's not there just so that people can go out and smoke pot and get high," he said.

Finding the brain chemical would shed light on the workings of the central nervous system, and might give clues to developing new medications, he said.

In the *Nature* paper, scientists said they found genetic material that tells brain cells how to make the receptor. From that they could deduce the chemical makeup of the receptor.

When they inserted the genetic material into hamster ovary cells, the cells produced receptors on their surfaces. The receptors behaved as expected when exposed to Cannabinoids.

U.S. drug abuse programmes born of AIDS epidemic report success

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal effort to reach drug addicts, born out of the AIDS epidemic, has recorded success rates as high as 47 per cent in getting junkies to quit, health officials have said.

The programmes aimed at studying and changing the behavior of intravenous drug abusers and their sex partners, were launched in 1987 in 41 communities by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). More than 30,000 people who were not in drug abuse programmes were enrolled in the NIDA projects.

Follow-up interviews in five cities found between 16 per cent and 47 per cent "stopping all use of IV (intravenous) drugs," the Atlanta-based National Centers for Disease

Control (CDC) said in reporting the results.

"If the results at other sites prove to be consistent," it would provide "strong evidence of the considerable impact this approach could have," the CDC said.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is transmitted chiefly through sexual contact or body fluids, including the sharing of blood-contaminated drug needles.

More than 38,000 of the 139,000 AIDS cases reported in the United States have occurred in IV drug users. An additional 3,000 involved sex with IV drug users, and 1,400 were children born to IV drug users or their sexual partners.

"Recruiting drug users into

well-managed, effective drug-treatment programmes can reduce risk behaviors for HIV (AIDS virus) infection," the Atlanta-based CDC said.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse projects contacted IV drug abusers through community workers, many of them former addicts themselves.

Techniques varied from city to city, but included individual and group counseling and demonstration of risk-reducing practices. The programmes encouraged users to quit their habits, and encouraged those who wouldn't quit to stop sharing drug paraphernalia and to stop sexual activity or practice safer sex, including the use of condoms and reducing their number of partners.

Follow-up surveys were conducted six months after the drug users enrolled in the programme. Results were reported from five cities: Chicago, Houston, Miami, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

French abortion pill challenged abroad

By Terri Jones
The Associated Press

PARIS — The French abortion pill has proved to be a safe, efficient way of terminating early pregnancy. But, for reasons that have little to do with medicine, it faces an uncertain future abroad.

cancer.

But WHO spokesman Thomas Netter said RU-486 was among the most sensitive matters before the agency.

"If we approve it, or if we don't approve it, well be accused of murder," he said. "We're caught between a rock and a hard place."

Dr. Etienne Emile Pouille, a consultant to Roussel-Uclaf who developed RU-486, has claimed WHO had not approved the drug because it made up about one-fourth of the agency's budget.

Washington has withheld \$100 million from the U.N. Fund for Population Activities in the past five years to protest alleged forced abortions in China.

"We are studying the administration of the drug, doses, timing, cost, logistics of delivering it to local health services, the question of follow-up and how to avoid misuse. We want to look at every aspect of the implementation of RU-486 before we can advise on general use of the drug," Netter said.

A major obstacle to selling RU-486 in the United States is a threatened boycott by anti-abortion groups of products made by Hoechst AG, Roussel-Uclaf's parent company in West Germany.

If RU-486 ever reaches the American market, "we will unleash a boycott in the U.S. of any company that sells it, any subsidiary of Roussel-Uclaf and any subsidiary of Hoechst," Willke said. "It would be a blockbuster boycott involving tens of millions of people. The company would feel the effects immediately."

On the other hand, Ms. Euvrard said, "the pro-choice side has told us, nicely, that they will boycott us if we don't sell RU-486. Either way, we will have a boycott."

In France this month, the Association of Catholic Families condemned the "vulgar publicity orchestrated anew" about the pill, which it called "fatal for babies and, in the absence of a precise understanding, a risk for the mother."

Roussel-Uclaf predicts global acceptance in 15 years.

"Control of overpopulation is a very big problem in the future," Ms. Euvrard said. "The problem of birth control will be a top priority, even if we have to proceed with abortions. It's a question of life and death for the entire planet."

Antibiotics head off urinary tract infections in women

By Brenda C. Coleman
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Taking a tablet containing antibiotics after sex can give women who suffer frequent urinary tract infections a reprieve from that common and frustrating problem, researchers report.

Such an approach is better than taking the same antibiotics daily or three times a week to prevent infections, since continual antibiotic therapy can be costly and can promote antibiotic-resistant bacteria, the researchers reported in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

The drugs they used in a new study — trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, marketed in combination under the trade names Bactrim and Septra — seem to work regardless of how often a woman has sex, the researchers said.

The drugs also are highly effective in women who use diaphragms for contraception, and the infection rate in study subjects who took antibiotics after sex — 0.3 per patient — compares favorably with rates reported previously for patients who took the same drugs daily or three times per week.

Why Arabs resent Western attitudes

By Ali Masa'weh
Special to the Jordan Times

THE LATEST moves by Western governments — especially the United States and Britain — in sending a "multinational" force to the Gulf has created deep feelings of resentment towards those governments throughout the Arab World, according to Mohammad Kamal, a member of the Jordanian Senate and a former ambassador.

"The latest measures taken by (British Prime Minister) Margaret Thatcher have eroded British prestige in the area. It will take a long time to repair the damage done," Kamal said in an interview with British Independent Radio.

"The problem in the Gulf is a problem between Kuwait and Iraq," said Kamal, who is also

a member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

"The current conflict between the two countries should be solved within an Arab framework — without foreign intervention," he said. Kamal, who served as Jordanian ambassador to the United States between 1985 and 1988, indicated that the protection of Saudi Arabia from an Iraqi attack is not the only motive behind the deployment of foreign troops in the Gulf. Kamal, however, declined to elaborate on other possible motives.

"Saddam Hussein has no intention of taking Saudi Arabia and has stated this repeatedly," Kamal said.

Referring to world reactions of Iraq's take-over of Kuwait, Kamal said they were "out of proportion to the problem itself." The Senator added that by applying the means of quiet

diplomacy, the West could have obtained the necessary assurances and guarantees from Iraq regarding the continued flow of oil at all times and at a reasonable price.

"Demonstrations in Jordan and other Arab countries in support of Iraq" represented the "resentment and frustration of the Arab man-in-the-street towards the United States and Western moves in the Gulf," he said.

"After the occupation of Arab lands in 1967 and even after the annexation of the Golan Heights, no move was made by either Britain, the U.S. or the international community to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 242," Kamal pointed out. "It angers (Arab) people to see foreign fleets and troops moving into the Gulf within a week

of the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 while resolution 242 is still waiting to be implemented, 23 years after it was adopted," Senator Kamal said.

Citing the possible effects of the demonstrations on Arab political decision and policy making, the former ambassador said Arab leaders should respect public opinion and take it into consideration.

"Nationalist sentiments are running high on the streets of Damascus and even in Saudi Arabia," he said. "The feeling in the streets cannot be ignored by Arab leaders," he maintained.

Asked about the peoples' feelings on the practices of the Arab states in the Gulf, Kamal said that the people were unhappy to see their wealth being squandered. "There are millions of Arabs

side the Arab World," he said. While Kamal doubted the truth of the allegations that Iraq had any territorial ambitions in Saudi Arabia, he conceded that Iraq possibly did not explain its position to the outside world sufficiently. He said that "Saddam Hussein should have given the necessary assurances to the Americans and the British regarding the continuation of the flow of oil."

"The extremely negative stand of the Western press in covering the current Gulf crisis has contributed in inflating the conflict artificially. "You (the Western media) say you are impartial, that you are objective, but it is fairly obvious that the Western media is totally one-sided," Kamal said, likening the Western media coverage of the current Gulf crisis



Mohammad Kamal

living in poverty while Arab money is being invested outside the unleashing of a "propaganda machine" on the Arab World.

A delicate balance in Venice's laguna

East European influx puts Venice in dilemma

By Jill Sergeant
Reuters

VENICE — They sleep on the coach on the long overnight drive from the east. They eat the sandwiches they brought from home on the steps of St. Mark's Square and drink free from Venice's fountains.

They are the new tourists from Eastern Europe, freed from travel restrictions and eager to see at first hand the fabled canal city, whose richly-decorated palaces, churches and singing gondoliers have been denied them for decades.

But the tens of thousands who descend on Venice on cheap day trips are often too poor to buy even a cappuccino, let alone take a ride on a gondola, and their arrival has forced the city council to take a new look at Venice's age-old tourist dilemma.

No sooner had the Italian government withdrawn Venice as a candidate to host the Expo 2000 World Fair, fearing the city would be suffocated by extra tourists, than the mass influx of Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and East Germans began.

One Saturday morning in June, 1,200 coaches arrived at the lagoon's terminal with the mainland, spilling out 60,000 East European day trippers — a number little short of Venice's resident population.

Venetians acknowledge that the East Europeans are quiet, clear up their litter and are persistent in their search for Venice's few and far between public lavatories.

"These tourists are very dignified and very serious," said Mayor Ugo Bergamo.

But the narrow alleys and little bridges, already overloaded with weekend visitors, creaked under the strain as the influx was repeated each successive Saturday and Sunday.

Venetians complained they could hardly get through the crush to do their shopping while hotel and restaurant owners wrung their hands in despair as the visitors read their price lists and walked on.

"Venice is a civilised city which wants to cope with this problem. We would like to be a bridge between East and West, just as Venice was in the days of its sea-going empire," Bergamo said.

But until the council implements its plans, the day trippers from the East are seen as problem tourists who contribute little to the city's coffers and a lot to its overcrowded rubbish bins.

"Venice is a civilised city which wants to cope with this problem. We would like to be a bridge between East and West, just as Venice was in the days of its sea-going empire," Bergamo said.

Until the council implements its plans, the day trippers from the East are seen as problem tourists who contribute little to the city's coffers and a lot to its overcrowded rubbish bins.

The city council however opted for a more diplomatic solution, pleading with embassies in Prague, Budapest and Berlin to cut down the weekend flow of coaches.

Many Bergamo said last week this had brought a welcome drop in arrivals — to about 100 coaches or 5,000 tourists a day.

But hostilities appeared to have broken out in early August, when the council introduced fines on picnickers in St. Mark's

Square and erected barriers to prevent people sitting on the steps as part of a new campaign to restore "order and decorum."

Sitting on pavements, bathing tired feet in the canals, and sunbathing in the squares were all banned under the new order, which included the threat of jail terms of up to five years for serious offenders.

"If they pay for my lunch, I'll throw my sandwich away," one young East German told police trying to move picnickers out of St. Mark's Square last week.

Nearby in Florian's cafe, rich Americans and Japanese were paying about 17,000 lire each for a toasted sandwich and coffee accompanied by classical music from the resident orchestra.

Bergamo said the crackdown was not intended to penalise the poverty-stricken tourists from the east but to make all visitors "understand that Venice should be respected."

He said the council was also planning to improve its services to meet the needs of tourists with little to spend.

"The culture and history of Venice is something that should be available and guaranteed to everyone," he told Reuters.

"These are poor tourists. They have problems and should be welcomed with a better organisation. We are planning ways in which to welcome them in a warmer and more civilised manner."

He said the council was considering opening its museums and palaces free of charge for one day a week, trying to recruit volunteer tour guides and planning to increase the number of public lavatories and washrooms.

It has also announced plans to create a picnic area in a park around the corner from St. Mark's and the pink 12th-century Doges Palace. But the park will not be ready until next spring and even then stays will be limited to 40 minutes.

"Venice is a civilised city which wants to cope with this problem. We would like to be a bridge between East and West, just as Venice was in the days of its sea-going empire," Bergamo said.

But until the council implements its plans, the day trippers from the East are seen as problem tourists who contribute little to the city's coffers and a lot to its overcrowded rubbish bins.

"Venice is a civilised city which wants to cope with this problem. We would like to be a bridge between East and West, just as Venice was in the days of its sea-going empire," Bergamo said.

Until the council implements its plans, the day trippers from the East are seen as problem tourists who contribute little to the city's coffers and a lot to its overcrowded rubbish bins.

The city council however opted for a more diplomatic solution, pleading with embassies in Prague, Budapest and Berlin to cut down the weekend flow of coaches.

Many Bergamo said last week this had brought a welcome drop in arrivals — to about 100 coaches or 5,000 tourists a day.

But hostilities appeared to

'King's mission crucial'

(Continued from page 1)
People in the streets of Baghdad, Kuwait or Amman, for that matter or anywhere in the Middle East, want

Q: How would you characterise the message that (the King) is bringing from President Saddam Hussein as to President Bush? What's in it?

A: Well, I think at this moment that you have two heads of state meeting at really a crucial moment for me to speculate or divulge. I think what's in it basically is a general idea of what, on the part of His Majesty the King, who, from the very beginning, has strives for a diplomatic solution for a dialogue.

Q: The point of significance now, as to supplies, moving from Agaba to Jordan into Iraq and the president has warned of a blockade of Agaba. Will Jordan shut down that flow of goods without a blockade and apply the U.N. sanction?

A: Well, as I said every country, including Turkey for example, if there is a flight sanction, has found compensation. I hope that discussion between His Majesty and President Bush is a broad ranging political

discussion (and) will put the whole issue of sanctions and indeed how we are not talking of sanctions but embargo and blockade and interdiction. This package has moved so quickly — it was not even called for by U.N. Security Council — (and) is currently a subject of great concern to the secretary general himself. So I think that we need to deescalate the situation and I hope that Jordan, which is the only party that can talk to all parties concerned, can help in that endeavour.

That is only one aspect of the sanction's problem. We have half of our work force in the Gulf, we have excellent relations with all the Gulf countries. Frankly, we want to keep it that way. If the sanctions mean shutting down all business transactions...

I heard the U.S. is losing \$20 million every day. We're losing several million dollars a day. This is affecting small people. Remittances are just not coming through. Relationship is one side of it. As far as Article 50 of the U.N. Charter states, we have the right to consult with the secretary general of the U.N. within 30 days to seek compensation or sanctions that are to be applied.

French envoy briefs Regent

(Continued from page 1)
seeking to use his influence to forestall escalation of the crisis.

Jean-Louis Blanco, secretary general at the Elysee Palace, met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo after delivering a letter from Mitterrand to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday, Cairo radio and the official Saudi Press Agency said.

Francois Scheer, secretary general of France's External Affairs Ministry, meanwhile had talks in Damascus with President

Hafer Al Assad which Syrian officials said focused on France's position on sanctions against Iraq.

In Ankara, President Turgut Ozal discussed the crisis with Jean Lecanuet, chairman of the French Senate's Armed Forces and Foreign Affairs Committee, Turkish officials said. Turkey is enforcing U.N.-imposed sanctions against Iraq.

The French Foreign Ministry said Tuesday the sanctions did not involve a blockade.

King meets Bush today

(Continued from page 1)

be discussed between the King and Bush is the American-led campaign to enforce international sanctions and an embargo on Iraq. Bush said Tuesday that he would seek to convince the King to apply sanctions on Iraq. The King, who has said that Jordan respects the U.N. Charter and the resolutions adopted by the world body, is expected to outline the Kingdom's position on the issue to Bush, officials said.

In Washington, the State Department said the United States was ready to help Jordan and other small countries endure the financial hardship if they joined an embargo on Iraq.

Bush, at a White House news conference Tuesday, stressed the close ties between the United States and Jordan but threatened to crack down on shipments through its only port, Aqaba, if they were intended for Iraq.

Asked if he might order U.S. naval vessels to "interdict" Iraqi-bound commerce, Bush replied: "I think at some point it might well be, if it's a hole through which commerce flows."

"I would certainly think that Aqaba should be closed to Iraqi commerce," said Bush, who had interrupted his vacation to return briefly to Washington for meetings on the crisis.

Bush, however, said:

"We've always been a friend of Jordan. We've helped them in the past; we'd help them in the future if they fulfil their obligation here."

New factors in play

(Continued from page 1)

Khoury. "It all depends on the foreign policy objectives of Iran," he said. "If their objective is to consolidate the regional front in the long-term, they will cooperate with the Iraqis, but if they think normalisation of relations with the Iraqis is a long-term process, then they might grab the opportunity to serve their short-term interests."

Dr. Hamarneh believes that Iran's need to interest in gaining increased revenues through boosted oil production to make up for the loss of Iraqi and Kuwait oil from the market could also be very crucial in determining the future state of relationship between Tehran and Baghdad.

60,000 U.S. troops in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

Bush also accused Iraq's troops of plundering Kuwait and committing atrocities in the country.

"Saddam Hussein would have us believe that his unprovoked invasion of a friendly Arab nation is a struggle between Arabs and Americans," Bush said.

"That is clearly false. It is Saddam who lied to his Arab neighbours. It is Saddam who invaded an Arab state. It is Saddam who now threatens the Arab Nation," Bush said.

Bush, praising the Defence Department's swift response to the crisis, said: "We, by contrast, seek to assist our Arab friends in their hour of need."

Bush indicated the commit-

ment of U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia was open-ended, saying, "I don't know about a period of years, but certainly we're going to be there long enough to get the job done."

The president sought to minimise the danger facing the 3,500 or so Americans trapped in Kuwait and Iraq. He said their status was that of "inconvenienced people who want to get out.... I hope that it doesn't become more than that. I have no reason to think at this juncture that it will."

An unidentified Iraqi official told ABC news Tuesday that Americans in Iraq and Kuwait are "restrictives" and would not be free to leave until the crisis has ended.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-to-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS

AMIN KAWAR & SONS TEL: 604676 604696 P.O. Box 7906 AMMAN

CROWN INT'L EST.

packing, shipping, forwarding, storing, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world Tel: 621 775 Fax: 656 270 The 2nd Floor, NEEMCO JO P.O. Box 22407 AMMAN JORDAN

EASTERN UNIVERSAL SPECIALISED SERVICES EST.

Packaging, Door-to-door Services, International Forwarding, Air & Sea Freight

TEL: 621 775 FAX: 656 270 TLX: 23 023 POB: 815 408 AMMAN-JORDAN

Lulu

المؤسسة العالمية للخدمات المتخصصة

UNIVERSAL SPECIALISED SERVICES EST.

Specialists in Packing

Air & Sea freight Forwarding

Storage & Insurance

House - hold effects insured

by Jordan French Insurance Co.

Valuable Commodities

Please call Tel: 61041

P.O. Box 8408 Amman.

1st Circle Jabel Amman

Saudi Real Estate #1

Real Estate Agency In Town</p

Iraq threatens OPEC if it raises oil output

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Iraq Tuesday threatened to retaliate against Venezuela and other OPEC nations if they increase their oil output to replace blocked supplies from Iraq and Kuwait.

Iraq's ambassador to Venezuela, Majid A. Al Samara'i, announced that Iraq viewed raising oil production "an act against the Iraqi government," adding that "those who take action against us will suffer damage."

"He did not say what sort of retaliation Iraq had in mind.

Samara'i spoke at a news conference and said he was relaying a communique from his government.

He portrayed Washington's dispatch of U.S. troops to the Middle East as an American plot to destroy the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and to seize control of Middle East oil itself.

The envoy said Iraq was acting in the interests of OPEC, which was expected to meet in

emergency session this week.

"Any attempt by any member OPEC nation to increase its production quota will mean support of the United States plan, and will bring harm to all," Samara'i said.

He asked OPEC nations to demonstrate "solidarity" against the Bush administration by refusing to raise production.

"The United States doesn't want to defend the people of Kuwait. Iraq is doing it," he said.

There are 13 nations in OPEC, including Iraq and Kuwait, and the organization thus far has made no move to suspend either nation from the group.

OPEC oil ministers are to meet at a time and place not yet announced to decide what course OPEC should take in regard to millions of barrels in blocked Iraq-Kuwait oil production. Whether Iraq and Kuwait will take part was not known.

Iraq and Kuwait together account for 20 per cent of the world's oil reserves.

Sudan Islamises banking

KHARTOUM (AP) — The government Tuesday abolished all forms of interest in Sudan's domestic finances in accordance with Islamic rules.

Finance Minister Abdul Rahim Hamdi said that external dealings will remain as usual under the international financial system.

Hamdi was quoted as saying that the new system based on the "Islamic financial system, which does not encourage the use of interest in its dealings."

This move will abolish interest

on loans made by the government to public corporations and employees. Instead of dealing in interest, financiers will now share profits or losses with their customers, as stipulated by Islam.

"It is not possible to implement any of the Islamic systems of profit sharing, then the loans would be made free of interest," Hamdi said.

It was not clear if banks would continue to pay interest to depositors or if they would also be asked to adopt the profit sharing system.

U.S. companies said doing 'business as usual' in M.E.

WASHINGTON (R) — Outside of Iraq and Kuwait, U.S. firms seem to be doing business as usual in the Middle East despite the tensions there. Americans familiar with the region said Tuesday.

One said there had been some banking problems in the Gulf, but they had gone stabilized.

J.R. Abinader, President of the National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, said there were problems in exchanging some Middle East currencies in London, but the issue of liquidity was more psychological than real.

He told a news conference "as

Lending to Third World falls sharply

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — Lending by commercial banks of Western industrial countries to Third World nations declined in the first quarter at an unprecedented pace.

In a survey released Wednesday, the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS) aid the claims on these countries contracted by \$23 billion to \$700.9 billion, by far the largest quarterly decrease ever recorded.

At the same time, the BIS said, Third World deposits with Western commercial banks continued to increase by \$11 billion to \$585.2 billion. New deposits by China, \$5.1 billion, accounted for almost half of the total while new borrowing by China increased by \$1 billion.

The decline in outstanding claims occurred mainly in Latin America. The survey said the decrease totalled \$18.6 billion, more than in all of 1989. The sharpest contraction, by \$14 billion, was recorded for Mexico, a result of the March agreement with its creditors.

The statistics showed that the widely anticipated shift of lending resources to the emerging East European democracies did not materialise. The Western banks' exposure to these countries shrank fractionally by \$100 million to \$97.8 billion.

Total net international financing rose \$105 billion in the first quarter to \$3,627 billion, a slowdown from the \$139 billion net expansion in the fourth quarter.

This slowdown stemmed from a decline in growth in the interbank market and a contraction in volume of new syndicated credit facilities because of fewer mergers, the BIS said.

Japanese banks in the first

quarter reduced their activity in the international market because of downturns in the yen, the Tokyo stock market, and in yen bond prices, the BIS said.

U.S. banks cut their interbank positions with other financial centres, possibly reflecting a sharp reduction in their exposures to debtor countries. The external assets and liabilities of banks in the U.S. fell by \$47 billion and \$36 billion, respectively.

"The sharpest contractions ever recorded," the BIS said.

It said the reduction of U.S. banks' international involvement was partly due to the implementation of the Mexican debt agreement. But it also pointed to "the growing caution of banks at a time of greater perceived vulnerability of the U.S. financial system."

ILO finds inflation rising in many states

GENEVA (R) — Inflation is rising in two out of every three countries surveyed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) despite a decade of efforts to control it.

The ILO, a United Nations agency, has said that countries with steadily rising inflation in the first few months of 1990 included Sri Lanka with 22.6 per cent compared with 15.1 per cent last December, Hungary 26.8 per cent (18.1 per cent), Sweden 10.1 per cent (6.6 per cent), Chile 24.8 per cent (21.4 per cent) and Britain 9.4 per cent (7.7 per cent).

An analysis of consumer price indices of 99 countries for 1989 showed that inflation rates in 67 of them were higher than in the previous year, while 27 recorded lower rates.

Argentina topped the list with a 1989 hyperinflation rate estimated at 4,924 per cent, compared with 387.7 per cent in 1988. Peru followed with 2,775 per cent (1,722 per cent), while Yugoslavia recorded 2,599 per cent (243.5 per cent) and Brazil 1,973 per cent (980 per cent).

Nine nations — Tanzania, Mexico, Syria, Gambia, India, Norway, Panama, Malta and Malawi — reduced inflation in 1989 for the second consecutive year.

Gold price fails to sparkle over crisis in Gulf

LONDON (R) — It's a sign of the times that gold, traditional friend of investors when the going gets tough, has responded so feebly to the Gulf crisis.

A decade ago, it surged to record levels which still stand when Soviet troops went into Afghanistan.

The U.S. embassy hostage crisis in Tehran and rising oil prices also helped propel gold to an all-time high of \$850 an ounce at the beginning of 1980.

But, since Iraq invaded Kuwait, the metal has put on only about \$26 to around \$400 an ounce at mid-afternoon Wednesday. Trading has been volatile and at one point Tuesday it briefly touched \$416.

"There has been some disappointment in gold's performance," said Euan Worthington, head of the mining department at London Brokers Warburgs. "But it has done better than stock markets in the past few weeks."

Nevertheless, the bullion market has been acutely sensitive to the Gulf crisis, albeit so far in a fairly staid way, dipping as more peaceful sounds come out of

Bush threatens spending cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush said Tuesday he will impose across-the-government spending cuts unless congressional Democrats compromise with him on a budget.

"I feel I kept my share of the bargain," Bush said at a news conference. "Now it is up to the Democrats who control Congress."

The president met with financial advisers at the White House Tuesday.

Bush said he had done everything he could, referring to his abandonment of his "no new taxes" campaign promise, to get the three-month-old budget talks moving.

But he said the Democrats were dragging their feet at the talks while passing budget-busting legislation.

Of the 10 appropriations bills approved so far by the House, eight exceeded his request, Bush said. In addition, Congress is considering legislation for public financing of congressional elections.

Bush promised to use his veto pen in both areas.

The Gramm-Rudman budget law calls on the president to impose across-the-board spending cuts if the fiscal 1991 deficit is exceeded. That now appears certain, with the latest administration figures showing \$100 billion in cuts will be needed to reach the \$64 billion target.

Bush said he would carry out the mandate if there is no budget agreement.

"They (the Democrats) will bear heavy responsibility for the consequences," he said.

Concern about Congress's failure to come up with a plan to cut the huge U.S. budget deficit is also a problem, exacerbated by the hard to quantify cost of sending thousands of U.S. military personnel to the Gulf following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, dealers said.

Higher oil prices as a result of the invasion are expected to add to U.S. inflationary pressures.

Chart analysts and dealers all expected the dollar to fall further still, with many citing 1.52 marks as a target. Some say it would be round that level already if it had not had some support from safe-haven buying at the start of the Gulf crisis.

Weinberg said gold was underpinned by concern about recession in the West. Hard times would leave less flexibility for authorities to raise interest rates to choke off inflation which would be fanned by higher oil prices.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three-bedroom apartment with spacious kitchen and salon, separate central heating and central antenna.

Located at a quiet area in Jabel Luweibdeh.

Please call tel. 627702 in the morning and 635928 in the afternoon.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Food prices soar in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Panic buying sparked by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has doubled the price of rice and sugar and sent the cost of other necessities soaring in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), merchants have said. Merchants said people in the Gulf country were stockpiling basic foodstuffs and other necessities despite government assurances there would be no shortages. They said the cost of a kilogramme of rice and sugar had doubled, to 3.3 dirhams (90 cents) and 2.2 dirhams (60 cents). Prices of other consumer goods have also risen sharply. The ministry of economy and commerce said earlier this week the UAE had enough food to meet demand for six months. Traders said people were still boarding, afraid imports may suffer if Western warships succeed in blocking Iraqi trade. Ministry sources said officials fanned out to the markets to stop hoarding and price manipulation and punish violators.

Iraq, Kuwait owe S. Koreans about \$1b

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — South Korean construction companies operating in Iraq and Kuwait are owed \$992 million in overdue payments, officials have said. The construction ministry said Iraq owed \$927 million and Kuwait owed \$65 million. Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. and several other Korean contractors are currently working on nine projects worth \$1.4 billion. Construction Minister Kwon Yong-Gack has told a national assembly committee the ministry told Korean contractors to refuse new contracts in Iraq and Kuwait and complete ongoing projects quickly in view of high business risks and dangers for Korean workers. Kwon said there were about 900 Korean workers in the two countries. Hyundai reportedly has decided to evacuate its Korean workers from Kuwait and Iraq as soon as the situation permits.

UAE warns moneychangers

ABU DHABI (R) — The central bank of the United Arab Emirates has warned local moneychangers not to manipulate the exchange rates of Gulf currencies. It said currency dealers or exchange shops that do not accept the currencies of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar, would be shut. "You are advised to continue to accept and trade in the currencies at normal exchange rates," it said in a circular. The warning followed complaints that some moneychangers raised currency rates after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Fears rocked the local financial community, sending the dirham as high as four to one U.S. cash dollar from 3.68.

Iran, Turkey to increase transport links

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iran have signed a draft agreement here to increase their air links and road transport across their common border, transport officials said. Under the protocol flights between Istanbul and Tehran will increase from four to six a week and a new air route will open between Istanbul and Tabriz. The officials said road transport capacity would more than double to 900,000 tonnes by the end of this year from 418,000 tonnes between January and July, and compared with 35,000 tonnes in the first of 1989.

Aeroflot to start flights to Nepal soon

KATHMANDU (R) — The Soviet airline Aeroflot will start a weekly flight from Moscow to Kathmandu via Dubai Aug. 25. airline officials have announced. They said it was hoped the flight would attract low-budget travellers from Europe to the Himalayan kingdom, where tourism is the biggest hard currency earner. Aeroflot will be only the third airline to operate between Europe and Kathmandu. Royal Nepal Airlines has a twice weekly flight from London via Frankfurt and Dubai, and Lufthansa flies once a week from Frankfurt via Karachi.

Bangladesh restricts sale of gasoline

DHAKA (AP) — The government has announced that gas stations will remain closed every Friday, the weekly holiday, to restrict consumption of gasoline. A statement issued by the government said the move was approved at a cabinet meeting, where it was decided to cut down consumption of petroleum because of the crisis in the Gulf. Bangladesh imports two million tons of crude oil every year to meet its demand for petroleum. Most of the imports are from the Gulf. Crude oil prices rose worldwide after Iraq attacked and annexed Kuwait last week. Prices are expected to rise further because of a United Nations embargo prohibiting trade with Iraq.

FOR SALE

Nissan Patrol pick-up, 1981 model, 4x4 W.D., 2800cc with safety pipe, good condition.

For more information call tel. 677029 from 5 to 11 p.m.

FOR RENT — AREA 7TH CIRCLE

Furnished 3-bedroom apartment with large reception salon, dining room, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, glassed-in veranda, with telephone, TV and video. Separate central heating, intercom and parking.

Location: Um Essommaq, near Pizza Hut

For more details please call Tel. 821662/887238.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

With a garden, swimming pool.

Location: Zarqa, Autostrad road.

Please call 654642.

AVISO A COMUNIDADE BRASILEIRA

A Embaixada do Brasil em Amman solicita a todos os cidadãos brasileiros, residentes ou de passagem na Jordânia, a comparecerem ou contatarem o Setor Consular, a partir de 16.08.90.

Tel.: 642169 ou 642183.

RAINY

Tel: 625155

Nabila Obeid — Salah Qabeel

In

THE DANCER AND THE POLITICIAN

(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

CONCORD

Tel: 677420

Dured Lahham

Madeline Taber

In

KAFROUN

2:30, 4:45, 6:45, 10:45

ONCE BITTEN

5:15 only

PHILADELPHIA

Tel: 634144

Nabila Obeid — Farouq

Al Fishawi — Farid

Shawqi

In

THE CHALLENGE

(Arabic)

Performances:

2 bomb blasts kill 11 on Indian Independence Day

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Suspected Sikh militants punctured a heavy security blanket thrown over India's Independence Day celebrations Wednesday to explode two bombs that killed 11 people.

But Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, speaking under the shadow of three separatist uprisings, said defiantly he would not yield to secessionist violence.

"The time has come to decide who is with India and who is not," he said in an Independence Day speech from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort in Old Delhi hours after a bomb killed five people.

It went off near a temple in north west Delhi just before midnight at several thousand people were making their devotions on the birthday of Lord Krishna, one of the major gods in the Hindu pantheon.

Police said five people were killed and 23 wounded, four of them seriously.

Shortly after, Singh declared "there will be no compromise with those who challenge India's unity," another bomb went off, this time in Punjab.

Police said six people were killed, including two women and a girl, when a bomb exploded on a bus.

They said Sikh militants fighting for a separate homeland in Punjab they call Khalistan (land of the pure) were suspected of planting both bombs.

More than 3,000 people have been killed this year in secessionist campaigns in three border states, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Assam.

Police thwart S. Korean dissidents' trip to border

SEOUL (R) — Riot police fought pitched battles Wednesday with nearly 10,000 supporters of a Pyongyang-sponsored border rally, marking Korean Independence Day with teargas and firebombs.

Police deployed at least 10 armoured cars at Yonsei University in western Seoul to subdue thousands of students and to block 400 dissidents in buses and vans from driving north to the rally in the border village of Panmunjom.

So effective was the police cordon on roads northward that fewer than a dozen students reached Imjin-Gak, the northernmost point open to civilian traffic on the road to North Korea.

Police said about 100 people were arrested in the Seoul area. They reported no injuries but a student spokesman said at least 40 students were hurt.

Witnesses at Yonsei University said at least a dozen policemen were set ablaze by petrol bombs hurled by the students who surged from the campus to attack police with iron bars. The flames were quickly extinguished by other officers.

Burmese dissident dies 'chained to hospital bed'

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — A Burmese dissident died while chained to his hospital bed and a doctor who helped rebellious students apparently was poisoned, a U.S. human rights group announced Wednesday.

Asia Watch's report on the Burmese government since it lost May 27 elections also identified five people who were reported to have been executed. It said a businessman, a taxi driver, two university students and another young man were each executed in June in the Karen state community of Pa-An, near the Thai border.

Many Burmese refugees, evicted by the Thai army in recent months have been detained by Burmese authorities or forced into military porter duty, the report said.

Security Council endorses Liechtenstein as member

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council has unanimously endorsed Liechtenstein's application to become the 160th member of the United Nations.

The principality of Liechtenstein has a population of less than 30,000 and is only 161 square kilometres in size. It is a wealthy state with major banks and a per capita income of about \$15,000 yearly.

The U.N. charter requires that a state may be admitted to U.N. membership with the recommendation of the Security Council and a two-thirds vote of the 159-nation General Assembly.

The General Assembly is expected to unanimously approve Liechtenstein's membership when

"It is a tragedy that the forces of secessionism have raised their ugly heads in these states," Singh said.

Singh, whose minority government took power nine months ago, said he wanted to redress injustices that led to the uprisings.

"But we will subdue the terrorists with force of arms," he said in a 75-minute speech.

Tens of thousands of security men were on duty in the three states in anticipation of trouble as India entered its 44th year of independence from Britain.

In Srinagar, summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, the authorities allowed a dawn to dusk break in the curfew that has been in force for much of the past eight months.

Residents shunned the relaxation and called their own curfew, staying at home to ignore subdued Independence Day celebrations involving about 500 officials in a 35,000-capacity stadium.

Singh appealed for popular support for the fight against militants, comparing the struggle to that of Vietnam during years of warfare and the long siege of Leningrad by German forces during World War II.

"Today, the country faces a second battle for independence," he said, adding that violence threatened the country's democratic system.

Singh also appealed for an end to sometimes violent protests against his controversial decision to lift the proportion of government jobs reserved for low caste, outcaste and tribal people from about 22 per cent to more than 40 per cent.

The dissidents eventually abandoned plans to drive to Panmunjom, a militarily controlled destination denied to them in any case.

But hundreds of students fought hit-and-run battles with police throughout the capital all day, witnesses said.

Despite their inability to reach the border, the dissidents claimed at least a moral victory and said they would now turn their energies to political issues.

The unification movement is no longer a movement supported only by students and youth but a goal for most sectors of society," Kim Kwe-Sang, a spokesman for the Chonminyon dissident coalition, told reporters.

The clashes punctuated the 45th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule and marked a week proclaimed last month by South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo as one of unrestricted cross-border travel at Panmunjom.

But mutual mistrust has kept the 255-kilometre heavily fortified border as tightly closed as it has been since the end of the 1950-53 Korean War.

The fighting has developed into the biggest single outbreak of mass township violence in recent years, the South African Press Association reported.

About 90 people were treated for injuries at a local hospital, said state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. radio. Hospital superintendent Norman Kerner said most of the injuries were caused by pangas (machetes like weapons) and blunt instruments.

Opperman said a policeman had sustained shrapnel wounds after a hand grenade was hurled at police by an unidentified man. He said police had been fired upon on several occasions. A man was wounded when police returned his fire.

The Press Association reported that police and troops were battling to keep apart the warring factions.

Policemen say fighting is between Xhosa and Zulus. But township residents, some of those involved in the fighting and press reports claim the clashes are between supporters of the conservative Zulu-based Inkatha organisation and the African National Congress.

Crossroads squatter camp near Katlehong township was in flames Wednesday, and charred bodies were being removed from gutted shacks by mid-morning.

Police moved from shack to shack searching for the dead and injured.

The violence between residents of different black workers' hostels began in Thokozani township Sunday and spread Tuesday night to neighbouring townships of Katlehong and Vosloorus.

Television crews on the scene Wednesday morning said the fighting was apparently between a predominantly Xhosa-speaking group and Zulus. Some of the Xhosa-speaking men claimed that they were fighting Inkatha.

An armed Xhosa speaking man with "blood all over his shirt" told a CBS staffer that his group had just killed "eight Inkatha" and that his group had only suffered two losses.

According to a television crew member, police fired several rounds of tear gas in an attempt to disperse the groups. One crew member said he saw "at least three" policemen firing shotguns.

He added that after firing several rounds of tear gas at one of the groups, police fired tear gas directly at a crowd of onlookers who scattered in all directions.

per cent.

"Those who have got nothing so far have to be given something, or the tears of the poor can turn into swords of fire which can bring down the palaces of gold," he said.

New missile tested

Heating up a simmering border dispute, Singh Wednesday indicated he was willing to die at the Pakistani frontier and announced that India successfully test-fired a new missile.

"I am ready to go to the border myself. It is better to die on the border than to see from New Delhi the violations of our frontier," Singh said.

On Monday, Pakistan said its armed forces repulsed an Indian attack a day earlier along the ceasefire line in the disputed state of Kashmir. India denied any major clash took place.

Singh said India test-fired what he called a medium-range surface-to-air missile called Akash, which means sky in the ancient Sanskrit language. He did not say when it was fired.

Defence experts said it is capable of intercepting and destroying high-and low-flying aircraft. United News of India said the missile has a range of about 24 kilometres.

It was fired from the test range at Chandigarh in Orissa state, about 1,200 kilometres southeast of New Delhi.

India, which has the atomic bomb, has test-fired four other missiles. In May 1989, its scientists fired a surface-to-surface ballistic missile with a range of 2,400 kilometres.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

The group said free elections, open for full participation by Bhutto and others free from intimidation, are essential to future good relations with the United States.

"United States aid to Pakistan should be conditioned on a clear commitment by the leaders of that nation to respect the principles of democracy," the senators wrote.

Others signing the letter included Sens. Nancy Kassebaum, Mark Hatfield, Claiborne Pell, Paul Simon, John Kerry, Paul Sarbanes, Bill Bradley, Dennis DeConcini, Tom Harkin, Brock Adams and Alan Cranston.

Meanwhile Pakistan's caretaker prime minister, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, vowed Tuesday that elections promised for October would not be delayed by probes into corruption charges against Bhutto's sacked government.

Many Pakistanis are cynical of promises by Jatoi and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to hold elections on Oct. 24.

But Jatoi, in an Independence Day speech on television justifying his takeover, said: "I want to make it clear that elections will not be delayed by accountability."

After Ishaq Khan dismissed Bhutto's government last week, Jatoi accused it of being the most corrupt in Pakistan's 43-year history and said nobody suspected of abuses would escape.

"When we took control of government offices we found burned records," he said Tuesday. "Despite a lot of corruption of corruption are available."

At an Independence Day reception in Rawalpindi he told reporters special tribunals were almost ready to start work after corruption allegations had been sifted.

But he said Benazir Bhutto was free to go to London.

He said he was detained without charge by the Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence, the report said.

"Even after the landslide victory in the May 1990 general election of the National League for Democracy, the military government led by Gen. Saw Maung has maintained its hold on power and has continued to commit gross human rights violations," the report said.

Thousands of political prisoners are believed to remain in custody and at least two dissidents apparently were poisoned, a U.S. human rights group announced Wednesday.

Asia Watch's report on the Burmese government since it lost May 27 elections also identified five people who were reported to have been executed. It said a businessman, a taxi driver, two university students and another young man were each executed in June in the Karen state community of Pa-An, near the Thai border.

Many Burmese refugees, evicted by the Thai army in recent months have been detained by Burmese authorities or forced into military porter duty, the report said.

It convokes in September.

Various states on the 15-member Council praised Liechtenstein as a progressive, peace-loving state.

Last spring, Namibia became the 160th member of the world body, but North and South Yemen merged, leaving the net membership at 159 before Liechtenstein's application.

China, the U.N.'s most populous member with more than 1,000 million inhabitants, said it had friendly relations with Liechtenstein and enjoyed growing political, economic and cultural ties.

"We are convinced that since Liechtenstein relations will continue to expand in future," the Chinese representative said.

The General Assembly is expected to unanimously approve Liechtenstein's membership when

American senators want free elections in Pakistan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A dozen senators have asked President George Bush to condition future U.S. aid to Pakistan on the holding of free, open elections within the next 90 days.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's government, which has been plagued by charges of corruption, was dissolved by the country's president. The move on Aug. 6 ended the 20-month rule of the first woman ever to lead the government of a Muslim nation.

New elections have been scheduled for Oct. 24, and Bhutto has vowed to seek to return to office. She charged that her dismissal, provided for under the country's constitution, was improperly engineered by the military.

Pakistan is receiving \$582 million in U.S. aid this year, the bulk of it military and security assistance.

A State Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the United States assumes that elections will be held as planned and be free and open.

"We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.

The senators, led by Sen. Edward Kennedy, said Bhutto's dismissal was "an extraordinarily high-handed intervention against a democratically elected government."

Taken with the army's seizure of the state-owned television station and telephone system and a declaration of a state of emergency, the developments " belie claims of a democratic, civilian transfer of power," the group wrote.

We assume that the commitments made by the government will come about, and that international observers will be allowed for the elections, the official said.